The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.....NO. 6135. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

The Struggle for the French Capital Still Going On.

A Reign of Terror Inaugurated by the Committee of Safety.

Churches Pillaged and Closed and Nuns Driven From the Convents.

Newspapers Suppressed or Completely Gagged by the Censor.

The Commune Determined to Hold the City or Raze It to the Ground.

Critical Condition of Political Affairs in Mexico.

Religious Conventions in Various Parts of the Country.

THE CONTEST IN FRANCE.

Reported Repulses of the Versailles Troops—Church Services Stopped by the National Guards—A Reign of Terror in Paris.

LONDON, May 19.—The *Daily News'* special dispatch gives a report that the Versaillists have occupied Clichy, and that a sharp engagement has been fought at Asnieres. It is rumored that the Versailles troops attempted to storm the Dauphine Gate of Paris and were repulsed. A Paris journal says the Duke DE BROGLIE will replace M. FAVRE in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs after the ratification of the treaty of peace. The *Times'* special dispatch says the National Guard have stopped the service in the St. Augustine and Trinite Churches, and turned the Sisters of Mercy out of their convent. The Federals have been beaten by the Versailles troops in the Zoölogical Gardens. The Prussians are near Conflans l'Archevique, in the Department of the Seine. A dispatch from Paris, 18th, says the Versaillists attacked Fort Montrouge on that day. A reinforcement reached the garrison while the fighting was in progress, and the attack was not only repulsed, but several cannon were captured by the Federals. An attack by the Versailles troops on the village of Vanvres was also repulsed, and the Versaillists were beaten in the Bois de Boulogne and before the Maillot Gate. The latter has been destroyed. The Versailles flag floats over Vanvres. All the special dispatches to the London journals concur in representing that a reign of terror prevails in Paris. Many eminent citizens are daily imprisoned, and the lives of those held as hostages are despaired of. Twenty-one members of the Commune no longer attend its sittings, but remain in their respective arrondissements. Four hundred Versaillists are said to have deserted yesterday. Batteries have been established at the Dauphine Gate, which has been strongly fortified with earthworks and new barricades.

More Newspapers Suppressed—Attacks Upon the Commune to be Subject to Trial by Court-Martial—No Surrender by the Committee of Safety.

PARIS, May 19.—The Committee of Safety have decreed the suppression of the *Revue des Deux Mondes, Avenir National, Patrie, Commune, Justice*, and five other journals. No new journals are to be established until the civil war is over. Writers must sign their articles, and are liable to trial by Court-martial and punishment for attacks on the Government. Officers who hesitate to obey orders are warned that they will be considered guilty of treason. Many arrests have been made of prostitutes and drunkards. A requisition has been made for the silver candlesticks in the Cathedral of Notre Dame. Persons without passports are prevented from leaving the city. The Committee of Safety is determined to raze Paris to the ground rather than surrender. There is a heavy cannonade on the south-west side of the *enceinte* this morning. The Commune claims that its forces recaptured the Lycée of Issy yesterday, and that the Versaillists have been driven from Vanvres. Count LADISLAS ZAMOYSKI has been arrested. It is rumored that he is compromised in the plot for the explosion in the Avenue Trocadero.

Successes of the Government Troops—Marshal McMahon on the Destruction of the Vendome Monument.

VERSAILLES, May 19.—Two battalions of Government troops on Thursday carried at the point of the bayonet two positions near Montrouge, killing and wounding 400 of the insurgents. The places occupied were afterward evacuated, because too exposed to the fire of the enemy's heavy guns. Marshal MCMAHON, in general orders read to the army today, tells the soldiers that rebels have destroyed the monument in the Place Vendome, which foreign enemies had left undisturbed, and exhorts them to redouble their efforts to preserve the country and its glorious memories.

The Germans Demand an Armistice—A Plebiscitum to be Taken—Desecration of Churches.

PARIS, May 19, via London—Midnight.—It is said that the Germans demand that an armistice be arranged between the two opposing forces around Paris, to enable the taking of a *plebiscitum* throughout France to decide the future form of Government and bring the civil struggle to a close. The officers of the Commune have seized the valuable sacred articles in the Church of the Trinity. All the churches of the city will be similarly dealt with and then closed. The demolition of the famous Chapel of Expiation, in the Rue d'Anjou St. Honoré, has been commenced. A Court of Impeachment was opened today to select hostages upon whom to execute the retaliatory measures determined upon by the Commune. The Communists claim that they repulsed yesterday and today the attacks of the Government forces at Neuilly, Clichy, Issy, and Vanvres.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Discussion of the Treaty of Washington Postponed—Management of Ireland Still Under Debate—The Government Sustained on a Vote.

LONDON, May 19.—In the House of Lords, today, Earl RUSSELL consented to a postponement of the discussion of the American treaty until the 20th of June, to await the arrival of the official papers. In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. MARTIN resumed his speech against the Government's Irish policy. He condemned the suspension of the operation of the writ of habeas corpus. He argued there was more crime in Lancashire than in Westmeath; yet suspension of the writ in England was not dreamed of. Mr. DOWSE pointed to the increase in the number of acts of violence in Westmeath since the passage of the Peace Preservation act, and urged the suspension of the habeas corpus as the only remedy. An amendment designed to kill the Government bill was rejected by a majority of 328, and the second reading was ordered by 282 majority.

Mr. CHADWICK moved an inquiry into the operation of the income tax. He denounced the tax and cited against it a number of authorities on public economy and the adverse petitions from forty-four Chambers of Commerce within the United Kingdom. Mr. LOWE opposed the motion and it was not agreed to.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Rinderpest—German Postal Treaty—Exchange of Ratifications of the Treaty Between Germany and France—Arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh in England—Rescue of Shipwrecked Mariners—Military Movements in Turkey.

BERNE, May 19.—Austria has proposed, and Switzerland agreed to a Conference, to take measures to prevent the spread of the rinderpest.

BERLIN, May 19.—The German Parliament has agreed to the additional clauses to the postal treaties of 1867 and 1870 between Germany and the United States. Prince BISMARCK leaves, today, for Frankfort, where he will meet MM. FAVRE and BUYER-QUERTIER, for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the treaty of peace.

LONDON, May 19.—Her Majesty's steam frigate *Galatea*, Captain His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH, has arrived in English waters from a trip round the world. The crew of the bark *Gothen*, from Philadelphia, wrecked off the American coast, were rescued by a British ship and landed today at Penzance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 19.—A force of 50,000 Turkish troops has recently been concentrated at Shumla, on the main route between Wallachia and Constantinople.

MEXICO.

The Presidential Campaign—Schemes of the Rival Candidates—Chronic Revolution.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 12.—Tampico continues in a state of revolution. The town is defended by a force of 400 men, who have had several fights with the Federal troops outside the walls. Gen. ROCHA, ESCOBEDO's right-hand man, has left San Luis Potosi for Tampico, professedly to suppress the revolution, but is suspected of an intention to organize the revolution in favor of LERDO, and to obtain command of the Federals; also, to aid in the effort now making to corrupt and divide the army. It is believed there will be no Presidential election by the people, and that the choice of President will devolve upon Congress, which, it is expected, will be largely composed of the partisans of LERDO.—JUAREZ is using the public funds and LERDO his own private funds to accomplish their purposes in the Presidential campaign. Whoever may be elected, his opponent will inaugurate a revolution and assume the Presidency by force of arms. The friends of PORFIRIO DIAZ are powerless. ZAMASONA is their leader, and he is handling the party in favor of LERDO. A rupture of the Lerdo and Porfirio parties is imminent. In Guerrero the political disturbances continue, and there exists among the Congressional factions a great hatred for each other. The Legislature of San Luis has authorized ESCOBEDO to organize a force of 4,000 men, in anticipation of election riots. In Guadalajara, the troops impeded the voting, and many persons were wounded. The general condition of the Republic is the usual turmoil.

THE WEST INDIES.

Porto Rico Electing Deputies to the Cortes—Exiles from Venezuela.

PORTO RICO, May 13—The elections are in progress. There is news of the probable appointment of General SANS as Captain-General. There is great rejoicing among the Conservatives. The Spanish party intend to abstain from voting for Deputies. The Spanish war steamer, *Herman Cortes*, brought 223 emigrants from Venezuela, which place they left, owing to the disturbed condition of the country and the insecurity of life.

CANADA.

Passage of the Anti-Treaty Resolutions in the New-Brunswick Legislature.

FREDERICKTON, N. B., May 19.—The Legislature of New-Brunswick has adopted, by unanimous votes in both branches, the resolutions condemnatory of the terms of the Treaty of Washington in so far as they affect the interests of Canada. The following is a correct text of the resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the treaty signed at Washington on the 8th day of May inst., by the respective plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and the United States, so far as the same relates to our fisheries, is not satisfactory to the people of this Province, inasmuch as while containing no definition of the existing rights and duties of the subjects and citizens of Great Britain and the United States, and postponing all questions growing out of the exercise and enforcement of such rights and duties, it recommends for withdrawal without sufficient consideration of Canadian interests moving thereto, substitutes for the protection to which the British fishermen are fully entitled by public law, and which the recent enactments of the Parliament of Canada have largely secured, a policy of unlimited and dangerous concession.

Resolved, That the privileges accorded to the subjects of Great Britain by the nineteenth and twenty-first articles of the treaty are by no means an equivalent for the privileges by the eighteenth article accorded to the inhabitants of the United States, that the reciprocal privilege of fishing in certain American waters is barren and delusive, and that the mode of determining and accounting for the excess in value of the privileges accorded by the Government of Great Britain and those accorded by the Government of the United States, is erroneous in principle and impracticable in execution, and the considerations of advantage are too remote and uncertain.

Resolved, That in any treaty relating to the free use of the fisheries, and to the navigation of rivers, Canada should at the same time make provision for the further regulation of commerce and navigation beyond those secured by the articles of the treaty as above concluded, in such manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the Parliament of Canada should, under existing circumstances, adhere to, and carry out, the policy of protection of the fishery rights of the Dominion of Canada recently adopted, and should not give assent to the articles of said treaty relating to the fisheries.

After the passage of the resolutions the Legislature was prorogued with the usual formalities. The following is a paragraph in the Lieutenant-Governor's speech, relating to the treaty:

"The result of the deliberations of the Joint High Commission at Washington, so far as our Dominion-Provincial interests are involved, is calculated to excite alarm and dissatisfaction; but we cannot for a moment suppose that the Dominion Parliament will give its consent to those parts of the treaty which dispose of our invaluable fishery rights for the veriest mockery of an equivalent, when we should have received in return therefor at least, a free admission to United States markets of our ships, coal and lumber."

RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS.

Presbyterian General Assemblies—Missionary Work Among the Women—Colored Methodists in Council—Other Meetings.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The Presbyterian General Assembly reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning. After devoting half an hour to devotional exercises, the rules of business of the last General Assembly were adopted until otherwise ordered. The call for records of the Synods was made, but the records were meagerly supplied. The roll of Presbyteries was called for statistical reports, narratives, overtures, memorials, judicial cases of appeal, and other documents, for readiness of prompt reference to the appropriate standing committees, which will be appointed this afternoon.

Reports of permanent committees were called for, including the Home Mission, Foreign Mission, Church Erection, Publication, Education, Ministerial Relief, Mission for Freedman's Trustees of the General Assembly, Presbyterian House and Theological Seminaries. Reports of Delegates to corresponding bodies and of Special Committees were handed in.

Dr. MUSGROVE read a report from the Committee on the Revision of General Rules for Judicatories, recommending four changes. The most important relates to motions to lay on the table, and provides for two motions of the kind; one, "to lay on the table for the present," is to be tantamount to transferring the subject to the docket; and the other, "to lay on the table absolutely," requires a two-thirds vote to reconsider virtually without altering its intended effect. The report was adopted and recommended to lower judicatories for amendment. The Committee on the five million memorial fund were not ready to report, but their report was made the special order for 4 P. M. next Tuesday. Ex-Gov. POLLOCK, Chairman of the Female Institute at Lexington, Ky., read an interesting report, declaring the right of the General Assembly to that property and franchises unimpaired by local legislative action, and recommended prompt measures to be taken to realize possession. An important report on church manses was referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures when appointed. Rev. A. T. EVA was chosen, on motion, to be reading clerk. Adjourned till 2½ P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—This was the second day of the Presbyterian Synod. The Board of Trustees of the Theological Seminary reported that institution to be in a flourishing condition, the receipts for the year being $2,263, and the endowment fund the same as at the date of last report, $30,083. The Chicago Presbytery reported its operations during the year. After spending half an hour in devotional exercises, the subject "How to Build up the Church," was discussed. The Synod then took a recess.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 19.—The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church now in session here visited the Tennessee Exposition today. The members from abroad were astonished at the number, variety and excellence of the articles exhibited. Nearly 10,000 persons visited the Exposition during the day.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 19.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met at Huntsville yesterday. Dr. PLUMER, of South Carolina, was elected Moderator. The Assembly adjourned.

WOMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 18.—The Chicago Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, met this morning in the Centenary Church, Mrs. WILLIAMS in the chair. Reports were made showing that the Society consists of eight branches, with headquarters at Cambridge, Mass., New-York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and Atlanta. The last is just organized. There are 320 auxiliary societies, numbering 13,000 members. Schools are supported in San Bohl, Gumbut, Atmarha and Parvil. The work for the coming year takes in Nawaba, Gunze, Shummungs and Banzar. Medical practitioners will be sent to Parvil and a missionary to Lucknow. The Society supports Miss SARAH WALSTON in Foochow, China. It pays $800 to support schools in Foochow, and $500 to the Barrully Orphanage. The record of the branches shows large receipts and expenditures during the year.

COLORED M. E. CONFERENCE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 19.—There was an exciting time in the M. E. Zion Church Conference today. One resolution was adopted today as follows:

Resolved, That while we commend the organization of colored military companies, and will give them our earnest support, we consider it out of place for the members of this Conference to accept appointments as Colonels, Majors or Captains in these organizations.

The Committee on Education presented a report, closing as follows:

"We learn that a bill has passed the Legislature, incorporating a Board of Trustees to build a college in Poughkeepsie for the education of colored youths of both sexes, and would recommend the object to the favorable notice of the Conference."

This gave rise to a warm discussion. Rev. W. F. SULTER objected to the latter clause. He would have the colored people of the State stand together and ask for equal school rights. They wanted no separate college. Rev. Mr. STUBBS agreed with Mr. SULTER, and gave a history of the fight in Connecticut. He said the school-house next to the Hartford Jail was a mockery. The report was finally adopted, after striking out all reference to the Poughkeepsie College. The following was then adopted:

Resolved, That in this enlightened day, as ministers, we discountenance any scheme or plan that has for its object the establishment of separate schools or colleges for the colored people of this State, and that we favor the issuing of a call for a State Educational Convention to take into consideration the subject of equal school privileges.

NON-EPISCOPAL METHODIST CONFERENCE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 19.—In the Non-Episcopal Methodist Conference, yesterday, Hon. F. H. PIERPOINT presiding, standing committees were appointed on Legislation, Missionary Sunday-schools, &c., and a committee of five on the subject of female ordination. The financial condition of Adrian College was reported prosperous. The report of the Committee on Missions showed that those of the Conference were almost self-supporting. The report of the Publishing Committee showed a careful management of the financial affairs of the Book Concern. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Legislation to inquire whether a change from the Methodist Protestant to the Methodist Church requires a more particular statement of steps to bring about the result, with a view to fully assist in the litigation relative to the Church property.

Violent Tornado and Hail in Virginia—Crops Destroyed.

RICHMOND, Va., May 19.—A violent tornado and hail-storm passed over a belt of land one mile wide in New-Kent County. Trees and houses were blown down, and persons on the road were knocked senseless by hail-stones. Hail was formed in some places nine inches deep. The crops are entirely destroyed. Four years ago a similar tornado passed over the same belt of land.

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—The ship *Admiral De la Gravier*, from Bordeaux, has arrived. ....Fifty thousand pounds of Australian wool, received by the *Lady Cairns*, are to be shipped for New-York....The mining stock quotations are as follows: Crown Point, $265; Original Hidden Treasure, $10; Belcher, $128; Caledonia, $10; Amador, $305; Kentuck, $100; Yellow Jacket, $82; Imperial, $35; Gould and Curry, $76; Ophir, $8; Savage, $50½; Chollar, $53; Meadow Valley, $15¾. The sales of the week aggregate three millions and a half.

THE COAL TROUBLES.

Imposing Demonstration at the Two Miners' Funeral.

Eight Thousand Persons in the Procession—Feeling Against the Supposed Slayer—Prospects of Resumption—The Miners Accept the Lackawanna Company's Terms.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 19.—The funeral of the two men, JONES and DAVIS, killed on Wednesday in the disturbance between miners and "blacklegs," took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Appropriate services were held at the late residences of each, when processions were formed at the corner of Main and Wyoming streets. The two met—forming one grand pageant, numbering at least 8,000 people. All the stores—in fact, every place of business in Hyde Park—were closed, and public blocks and private residences were draped in mourning. The last sad rites at the grave were very impressive and affecting, at least 1,000 joining in singing the closing hymn.

PROSECUTION OF KEARNS.

The laborer, KEARNS, who, it is alleged, fired the fatal shots which killed the two miners, is in jail in Wilkesbarre. He is to have a hearing to-morrow. A special train has been chartered, and about fifty prominent miners from this city will attend the examination. Subscriptions are being circulated to raise money for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the prosecution, and every exertion will be made to convict the prisoner. On the other hand, Mr. W. W. SCRANTON announces it as his intention to stand by KEARNS, and no expense will be spared to justify the shooting and acquit him. Much public interest is manifested. The miners are all eager for the conviction and hanging of KEARNS, and threats were made that in case he is acquitted by the Court he shall die the death he meted out to JONES and DAVIS.

PROSPECTS FOR RESUMPTION.

The prospects for general resumption throughout this entire region as early as next week, now look promising. The Pennsylvania Coal Company Works at Pittston were started today, and the first train of coal over the road since suspension arrived at No. 6 Breaker, a mile and one-half from this city at noon today. At No. 6 everything is ready, and work will be resumed to-morrow, most of the men having signified their willingness to begin at once. Messrs. FILER & MARSH are now running with a full force, and no further trouble is anticipated at this mine. Three hundred and eighty cars were taken out today. MORRIS & WEEKS; GARDNER, DAVIS & Co., and CORNELLS, GRANT & Co's. mines are now all running a full force of men, and are shipping coal without molestation. Delegate meetings were held this forenoon in Bellevue, Keiser Valley and Hyde Park. Bellevue and Keiser Valley unanimously resolved to resume work at 93½ cents per diamond-car, and committees so informed the Company this afternoon. The delegate meeting in Hyde Park also voted in favor of resumption at the same price by a majority of 46, and a committee was appointed to inform Mr. STORRS, the local agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, of the action of the meeting. The Committee are now (9½ P. M.) holding a conference with STORRS and other officers of the Company. [The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's miners hold a region meeting at Providence to-morrow forenoon, and it is thought will vote in favor of immediate resumption on the same terms. There have been no disturbances at the Briggs Breaker today. This morning, at 6½ o'clock, Mr. SCRANTON headed his men, armed with rifles and guarded by soldiers as heretofore, and marched to the mine. One hundred and thirty cars of coal were taken out, but at 4 o'clock this afternoon the men returned home in the same imposing manner. Crowds of spectators lined the streets on either side along the line of march, but no insult was offered nor was anything perceptible to indicate the ill-feeling really existing.

Ten P. M.—The conference between the Committee of miners and the officers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, has just ended. The proposition to resume at ninety-three and a half cents per diamond-car, has been accepted by both parties, and all the collieries of this Company will begin operations on Monday next. The news is spreading like wildfire throughout the city, and preparations are rapidly being made for the firing of cannon and a general jollification. It only remains now for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's men to vote to accept the same terms, and resumption will be general throughout this entire region.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—A dispatch from Hyde Park, May 19, says: At a meeting held here this morning it was voted to resume work by a large majority, and the miners will resume at once at the Companies offer.

THE CABLE CONTROVERSY.

A Denial by the Directors and What it is Worth.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND LONDON TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1871.

To the Agent of the New-York Associated Press:

SIR: We have read in the morning papers your letter of yesterday addressed to us, although we have not as yet, had the honor of receiving the same. Not one of the messages of which you complain, passed over any telegraph line under our control, or that of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD. We inclose a letter from our Superintendent, which we will thank you to publish with this note, and remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

(Signed,) PETER COOPER,
MOSES TAYLOR,
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.
WILSON G. HUNT.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1871.

Messrs. Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, &c., Directors of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

GENTLEMEN: I have read the letter of Mr. J. W. SIMONTON, dated yesterday, and published in the morning papers, and in reply to your inquiries would state that not one of the messages referred to by Mr. SIMONTON passed over any of your lines. By investigation, I find that they were transmitted by foreign lines to Brest, France; by the French cable to Duxbury, Mass., and by the Western Union lines to New-York.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) HENRY H. WARD,
Superintendent at New-York.
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1871.

Messrs. Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts and Wilson G. Hunt:

GENTLEMEN—Your favor of yesterday, left at my office after business hours, has just come to hand. So far as it can at all affect the question of fact involved in our charges of fraud and maladministration in the cable service, it must be accepted as an admission of the justice of all our complaints. The only question to be considered, therefore, is the responsibility of your Mr. FIELD to render to us the explanation placed in his hands several weeks ago.

Referring to the note of Mr. HENRY H. WARD, Superintendent at New-York, of the New-York, Newfoundland and Londen Telegraph Company, I have to say:

Said Company, of which you and Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD constitute the Board of Directors, is one of the several organizations having cooperative control of Atlantic cable business. Under agreement of the 15th January, 1870, your Company, the Anglo-American Company, the Atlantic Telegraph Company and the French Cable Company became partners, have a common purse and share in the control, responsibility and management of cable business. One stipulation of the agreement makes your Company the representative in America of the combination which said agreement established. It is of no consequence, therefore, over which of the several cables business is actually transmitted—your relations to it are always the same. You have precisely the same voice in the control now that you had when both the English and the French cables were in use: you enjoy the same share of profits; to the public you represent the combination today, precisely as you did before the English cable failed. We hold the receipts of your Mr. WARD for many thousands of dollars, paid for cable tolls on reports transmitted by the French line; and only four days ago you, gentlemen, on behalf of your Company, Mr. HENRY WEAVER, for the English Companies, and Capt. RICHARD C. MAYNES, on behalf of the French Company, united in the simultaneous publication of letters designed to satisfy the public that there was no reasonable ground of complaint regarding the manner in which cable business has been transmitted since the service was confined to the French cable. Could testimony to your joint responsibility be stronger? In view of these evidences of your responsibility in the premises, I am unwilling to believe that when gentlemen of your high character signed the letter of the 18th, you could have realized the subterfuge embodied in its declaration that the messages about which we have complained did not "pass over any telegraph line under our (your) control, or that of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD."

Your control of the service, I repeat, is precisely the same in the case of business transmitted over one cable as it would be if carried over any other belonging to the combination. Having recognized the propriety, on the part of the New-York, Newfoundland and London link of your combination, of meeting and answering our complaints so far as you have hitherto supposed them to be within your province, we cannot doubt that when you get a clearer idea of the case you will assert your power to compel a frank disclosure and adequate atonement on account of the entire service. Hoping that you will not halt half way we earnestly request that you will possess yourselves of the real points in issue and the facts bearing upon them, in order that you may be enabled to do what we believe you will find demanded by your own honor, no less than by justice and duty.

Be good enough to note that the plea of "no responsibility" is set up too late in this correspondence, which has been pending during more than four months. Besides, your Mr. FIELD has in his possession, as one of your Board of five Directors, the written confession of Mr. HENRY WEAVER of all that we have charged. Unless for some reason not apparent to us, you prefer to share the responsibility of suppressing the facts, thus concealing what there could be no motive to conceal, unless wrong, we may fairly presume that you will overrule the single member of your Board, and take from your archives and hand to us the "formal reply" to our specific complaints, or clear your Company of willful complicity in the outrage, and re-establish the claim of the cable combination to public confidence by exposing and punishing the guilty party, or parties, whoever they may be.

Very respectfully,
J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, May 19.

LOOKING FOR THE LEAK.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, and not more than twenty-four members were present at the opening of the proceedings.

Mr. HARLAN remarked that it appeared from the discussion, yesterday and the day before, that certain advance copies of what purported to be the treaty of Washington, were communicated to members of the Senate before the official document was communicated to this body on the 10th inst.

The Vice-President reminded the Senator that the Senate had not yet promulgated the fact that any such treaty had been communicated to the Senate.

Mr. HARLAN remarked that it had been stated in debate that certain papers had been privately communicated in limited number to Senators, and that the text of those papers was similar to the papers printed in the confidence of the Senate. It was also stated that the Assistant Secretary of State had informed the Select Committee of the exact number of copies printed by the Department of State, and was able to account for the disposition of each of them. It was also said by members of the Committee of Investigation, that if they were permitted to proceed in the line they had adopted, the disclosure of the document would be traced to a certain member of the Senate. He supposed every one knew that the Committee on Foreign Relations are on confidential terms with the State Department, and that if any Senators had copies the members of that Committee were furnished with them. They all concurred with him in the opinion that it would be proper to call each Senator who was supposed to have had an advanced copy of the paper, that he might be examined before the Committee. He made the suggestion in order to relieve the delicacy of any Senator in the matter. The members of that Committee, so far as he had conferred with them, regarded this as a thing proper to be done.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, suggested that there were several other copies furnished outside of those placed in the hands of the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, therefore the examination should be extended to all Senators who had obtained advanced copies.

[Several Voices—Certainly, that should be done.]

Mr. FENTON said, I am glad my friend from Iowa (Mr. HARLAN) has made the request that those Senators who were furnished with advance copies of the Treaty of Washington should be examined by the Investigating Committee with a view to their vindication, as it affords me an opportunity to make a statement and suggest for myself and, so far as I have a right, for others, that every member of the Senate may appear before this Committee for the same purpose. I read from the *Patriot* of this city, in an article referring to this investigation, as follows:

"During the last two days Mr. CARPENTER and Mr. CONKLING have been bold in declaring that if the Senate would insist upon their rights and exercise authority the Committee would fasten the responsibility upon a Senator; and they have not hesitated in a semi-public manner almost to point to Mr. FENTON, saying, in the language of Nathan to David, 'Thou art the man.'"

If the Senator from New-York or the Senator from Wisconsin were present I should ask them to state to the Senate whether in an official, semi-official, or any other manner, they had made statements or insinuations that would warrant such publication. But, although they are out of their seats at this moment, I cannot allow the occasion to pass without saying a word. I will simply state the facts. I arrived here Wednesday, the 10th inst. I was not favored with an advance copy of the treaty, nor did I have or see an advance copy, or any other copy, except as it was read at the Secretary's desk, until Thursday afternoon about 3 o'clock, when the Senate copy was placed in my hands. Therefore, the thought by any one having far more information, as members of the Committee had, that I had anything to do with, or knowledge of, the disclosures, would have been entirely unwarranted by the circumstances, and most unkind. The insinuation, without the least shadow of justified suspicion, that I had anything to do with it, would have been as cowardly as base. The positive charge would have been no less infamous than wanton and ridiculous. I am free to say that I should not thus characterize the matter, had it not come to me from other sources than the *Patriot* that an attempt had been made to connect me in some way with this transaction. In conclusion, I beg to ask that every Senator have the opportunity to appear before the Committee and vindicate himself under such forms and solemnities as the Committee may prescribe.

Mr. HARLAN moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

Mr. MORTON also made a statement with regard to an attempt to connect his name with a violation of the abrogation of the secrecy. The Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. CARPENTER, the Chairman of the Committee, had stated in the most pointed and significant manner, that objection had been made to the examination apparently from fear of exposure, and that if it were allowed to go on, some Senator would certainly be implicated. One Senator intimated that the copy came from him, (Mr. MORTON.) As he at the proper time would be prepared to make a full showing, he would now content himself by saying the intimation was an atrocious and cowardly falsehood. There was not a circumstance of which he had knowledge that could sustain it. It was made out of whole cloth.

Mr. WILSON remarked that he saw in the *Chronicle* a statement to the effect that an advance copy of the treaty was placed in his hands. He wished merely to say that he had not been furnished with an advance copy. He received his copy on Thursday, (the day after the treaty was transmitted,) in the afternoon, at the same time copies were delivered to other Senators.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that this scene illustrated the propriety of continuing the examination of witnesses until they tell the truth. If the witnesses tell the truth, then they would all know where the treaty came from, and Senators would be exonerated, or not, as the case might be. They never would know the truth until somebody was obliged to tell.

Mr. MORTON remarked that the suspicion was directed against him on this floor. He was not to be driven from doing what was right because of an intimation from a Senator.

Mr. EDMUNDS thought he had heard intimations in a good many quarters referring to more than one Senator.

Mr. HOWE voted in aid of the investigation. As one member of the Senate, he had never heard a hint to lead him to suspect that any Senator was implicated, nor did he suspect any Senator.

The Senate then went into Executive Session on the treaty.

FIRES.

Chair Factory in Louisville, Ky., Burned—Municipal Offices in Alexandria, Va., Destroyed—Woods Afire—Other Losses.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—Last night the extensive chair factory of HARIG, KOOP & Co., on Third-street, with a large quantity of material, was destroyed. The total loss is $34,350; insurance, $13,500, in the following Companies: Germania, of Louisville; Royal, of Liverpool; Virginia, and Home, each $2,000; Buffalo Fire and Marine, Georgia; Home, of Norwich, and Commerce, $1,000 each; the West Insurance and Banking Company, of Louisville, and the Cleveland, $1,750 each.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 19.—The market building, occupying nearly a quarter of a square of ground, in the centre of the city, with two adjoining houses, were burned at 1 A. M. The Mayor's office, Council Chambers, Auditor, and other municipal offices, and the Alexandria Washington Masonic Lodge-room, also, the old museum, containing many interesting relics, were destroyed. The furniture of the lodge was saved in a damaged condition. The archives of the corporation were also saved. The loss is estimated at from $50,000 to $75,000, upon which there is only $10,000 insurance.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 19.—A fire, caused by sparks from a locomotive, caught in the woods in Auburn, Mass., on Wednesday, and is still burning. Over twenty acres of woods have been destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—This morning, the buildings attached to the Lancaster and Littlewoods dye-house, Ridge-avenue, was damaged by fire to the amount of $8,000. They are insured in the Royal, Atlantic, Home and Manhattan Insurance Companies.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Friday, May 19, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga	30.16	63	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.20	61	....	Calm.	Clear.
Boston	30.17	53	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.96	58	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Charleston	30.22	68	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago	29.99	69	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.15	67	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.13	62	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	30.01	60	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.06	73	....	Calm.	Clear.
Key West	30.04	76	N. E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Knoxville	30.19	61	N. E.	.....	Clear.
Lake City, Fla	30.15	68	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis	30.02	76	S. E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.93	72	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Mobile	30.12	76	S.	Light.	Fair.
Nashville	30.21	69	....	Calm.	Clear.
New-London	30.19	53	....	Calm.	Fair.
New-Orleans	30.08	73	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
New-York	30.21	60	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Norfolk, Va	30.21	56	S.	Light.	Clear.
Oswego	30.00	57	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Philadelphia	30.21	64	S. W.	.....	Clear.
Portland, Me	30.05	49	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N. Y.	30.07	52	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Savannah	30.21	66	....	Calm.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo	30.01	75	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	29.80	67	N. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Toledo, O.	30.05	65	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Washington	30.18	59	....	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmington	30.25	64	....	Calm.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Synopsis of the Reports—Prognostications for Today.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20—1 A. M.—No material change is reported in the weather from the Pacific coast and Rocky Mountain stations. The barometer has generally fallen east of the Mississippi, but less so in the Middle States, where the highest pressure is now found, the lowest being over Lake Superior. The temperature has increased rapidly over the lakes, and especially Lake Superior. It has remained nearly stationary in the Eastern States. Light and fresh winds have prevailed during the day, excepting in the North-west and on the upper lakes, where brisk and high south-west winds have been reported. Stormy winds, with heavy rain, have prevailed this evening from Minnesota eastward. Elsewhere clear and partially cloudy weather have prevailed.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the barometer will fall on Saturday, with warm weather south and west of Pennsylvania, and with increasing cloudiness in the Eastern States. Fresh south-westerly winds are probable for the lower lakes, increasing into brisk winds, with threatening weather, on the upper lakes.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees, Fahrenheit.	55	60	68	74	65
Stand of bar. in inch.	30.27	..	30.34	..	30.35
Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit.			.60		

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Educational Convention just ended at Huntsville, Ky., adopted unanimously an overture to the General Assembly asking action to secure liberal support of the colleges and to discourage the multiplication of such institutions; also to provide for the receipt of donations for a great university, the income to be used for existing colleges until the university is established.

The excursion party, composed of the principal Directors of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, with their friends, under the guidance of GEO. DENNISON, Vice-President, and FRANCIS SKIDDY, Director, arrived at St. Louis yesterday, and will leave today to inspect the road.

The Kentucky Democratic State Central Committee have returned the ballot of the recent State Convention for Register to the Secretary of the Convention to correct the count and publish it. The correct count gives the nomination to J. ALEXANDER GRANT.

The revenue officials in St. Louis on Thursday, seized 75,000 cigars belonging to CATHARINE OBERHOLE, for non-payment of the taxes; also fifty packages of spirits owned by A. BERGFIELD, he not having a license, or keeping the book required by law.

The parties in seventeen divorce suits are notified to appear at the June Term of the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelph

occupied. Gen. CLUSERET had not awaited this decision, and had already dispatched re-enforcements, but what was his astonishment on returning to his ministry, to find himself arrested and huddled crop and heels into the Conciergerie. The accusation against Gen. CLUSERET is inactivity, but it is in accordance with the traditions of these people to cast unfortunate Generals into prison—CUSTINE, HOUCHARD, BIRON, BEAUHARNAIS, and other Generals, were not only imprisoned under the Convention, but were executed. However, our present lot is more merciful, and probably CLUSERET, like BERGERET, will be released after a short detention and sham trial, and again sit at the head of the Commune. When the reinforcements got to the gate, it was found excessively difficult to communicate with the fort, where a young man named DUFOUR was sitting match in hand ready to light the train if the rurals entered. But said rurals smelt a considerable rat, and though they were aware that the place had been evacuated, they abstained from being blown up. After several men had tried in vain to reach Issy, the attempt was renounced until darkness came on and concealed the movement; the fort was then reoccupied, and yesterday afternoon I could see the red flag of the Commune still waving over its ruined bastions. Since then the half dozen batteries which command it have never ceased firing at it in a sluggish, almost indifferent manner, as if to warn it not to make itself troublesome—keep quiet, Master Issy, or we hit you again. A few days before the second siege of Paris commenced I visited Issy and one of its most terrible enemies, called the Moulin de Pierre. There is a small stone mill to the right of this formidable work, which the Prussians, unnoticed, suddenly threw up at less than a thousand yards from the fort, about a week before Paris capitulated; the work itself is of a clayey sort of sand, into which you might fire for an hundred years without doing any damage.

FIGHTING IN THE VILLAGE.

At the village of Issy, which lies between the ramparts and the fort, there has been some hot work. On Monday night a strong force of National Guards leaving that village made a dash at the Versailles outposts, which they drove in. Elated as usual with this success, the insurgents pushed on to Clamart, thinking to carry everything before them. For some time they encountered no serious opposition, but just when they had reached an ugly bit of country the rurals received re-enforcements and assumed the offensive. As in the case with all undisciplined troops, the National Guards no sooner found themselves in a difficulty than they began to reflect on the possibility of their communications being cut off, and to see troops deploying on their right and left flanks, with visions of cavalry in the distance. A panic ensued, and the officers being swept away in the current, the men rushed back to Paris in the hope of entering the city, but at Vaugirard they found the draw-bridge up, and the guard said, "It's no use knocking at the door." A good many of these fugitives had been wounded in the fray, and implored admission, but the guard had received strict orders to admit no armed party, and was obdurate. The fugitives threatened to fire, but in the end some of the men returned to the trenches, and others sought to enter Paris by another gate. At the Moulineaux, another village in the vicinity of Issy, a panic seized a battalion of National Guards, and communicated itself to two others, and the consequence was the loss of an important position, from which the Versailles people on the following evening directed an attack against the village of Issy. In spite of a sharp fire, and after overthrowing some battalions of insurgents sent out to check them, the regulars, marching between the fort of Issy and the ramparts of Paris, reached the village, and, after a sharp encounter, dislodged the National Guards and captured the château and other buildings of the highest importance. In this daring attack the rurals used cavalry. The losses are said to have been heavy on both sides. I can speak with some certainty as to those suffered by the insurgents, in consequence of the number of bodies sent back to Paris. As far as the occupation of the village is concerned, it seems to me hardly probable that the Versailles people will be able to hold it just yet. Take it all in all, the insurgents are being gradually driven back into Paris, and I regret to see that formidable barricades are being erected all over the city, which exhibits the intention of street-fighting on a large scale.

THE MODE OF EXIT.

The authorities here are very strict about letting people leave Paris, and all kinds of papers are necessary before a young man fit for service can obtain a railway ticket. Yesterday, being at the Northern Station, I saw a National Guard carry this order to an absurd pitch. A wretched little dwarf, not three feet high, and sadly deformed about the nether man, presented himself and demanded a ticket for St. Denis, where he was engaged to fiddle. "Your papers!" shouted the National Guard on duty, much impressed with the dignity of his position. The dwarf looked at him in a roguish, melancholy way, and then came out with, "I give thee papers! I see thee d——d first. I have no papers." A great hubbub ensued—more National Guards, spectators, people who enjoyed the joke, dwarf terribly sarcastic, civic troops vexed, women poking their noses into the business and tittering. In the end, the little man with the indifferent legs triumphed over his foes, obtained his ticket, and waddled off to take his place for St. Denis, where he is now, probably, fiddling to the Germans, who still, pipe in mouth, lounge about that ancient town.

DOINGS OF THE FREEMASONS.

The Freemasons have been cutting a sorry figure here. With the rest of the French nation, the brotherhood appears to have taken clean leave of its senses. A Captain of National Guards was seen by me yesterday in a high state of ebullition, shaking hands with sergeants, corporals, and privates, to whom he announced the gratifying intelligence that a truce of twenty-one days had been agreed upon in consequence of Marshal MCMAHON refusing to carry on operations against Freemasons. A number of these lunatics planted banners on the bastions a few days ago, convinced that no soldiers would dare to fire on the sacred triangles. Such, however, was not the case, and an indignation meeting was held at Dourlan's. At the conclusion of the sitting, Brother SEVACQUE, who had planted a white flag bearing the inscription, "Let us love one another," near the Maillot Gate, laid on the table two fragments of shell which had perforated that banner; other flags had been pierced with bullets and staffs broken. The recital of these lamentable facts created, we are told, a lively emotion in the bosom of the assembly, and amidst cries of "Vive la Republic!" it was decided that the fragments of shell should be placed in the Grand Orient, which is the headquarters of the Masons. There was another gathering of the brotherhood the next day on the Place de la Concorde, when the venerables and others amused themselves by shouting "Vive l'Alsace!" in front of the statue of Strasbourg. To me the whole nation, never very sound of mind, appears to have gone utterly and hopelessly mad.

A Popular Fete at the Tuileries—The Past of the Empire Shown to the Mob—Convent Horrors—The Inquisition in the Nineteenth Century.

Paris (May 7) Correspondence London Times.

In consequence of a large placard posted over the walls of Paris this morning, I passed through the gate of the private garden of the Tuileries, and made my way, in company with a crowd of citizens of all classes, through the apartments occupied, but a few months ago, by the Ex-Emperor and Empress. The printed invitation announced that we might see the rooms in which the "tyrant" had lived for the modest sum of 50c.; but that, should we think proper to take tickets for the concert, "whereby these saloons might be at length rendered useful to the people," we should be permitted to enjoy the extra show gratis. I took a ticket, and joined myself to a hot stream of people, who belonged to every nationality and rank of life, and whose remarks and criticisms were most edifying. There were shop-keepers and their wives only too delighted to take advantage of the mildest dissipation; gentlemen whose National Guard trowsers were rendered respectable by the gray jacket or blouse of a citizen; humdrum housewives who approved everything, and gaped their admiration of so much gorgeous wall-coloring; there were flaunting ladies in bonnets of the latest fashion and marvelous petticoats, who criticised the curtains and pointed the parasol of scorn at faded draperies; people who felt the heavy hand of the spectre of departed glory, and people who exulted at beholding the hidden recesses of an Imperial mansion laid bare to the jokes and ribaldry of Belleville and La Vilette. Every class of Parisian society was represented in the throng that swayed and hustled through the rooms, but the saddest sight of all was the knot or two of decrepit veterans from the Invalides, who leant against the balustrade of the grand staircase, and gazed with pinched-up lips and dry eyes at the National Guards on duty, lounging and carousing down below. The stairs were littered with bedding and cooking utensils, shirts and stockings hanging to dry over the gilt railings, while in the square at the stairs' foot were ranged benches and boards on trestles, and there the soldiers of the Guard sat in picturesque groups enough, contrasting in the carelessness and dirt of their general appearance with the lavish ornaments of marble and gilt work which served as a background to their figures. Marching orders, more or less thumbed and torn, hung in fragments from the paneled walls; names in pencil and names in ink, and names scrawled with a finger-nail, defaced the doors and stair-case wall. A sentry stood at every door to see that the citizens behaved themselves—a precaution by no means unnecessary, the outward aspect of certain members of the crowd being taken into consideration. In the Salle de la Paix a number of women were busy uncovering a number of chairs for the promised concert, and in the Salle des Maréchaux beyond, where the concert was to be given, velvet benches were already occupied by old ladies in white caps with baskets in their hands, who presented a stern aspect of endurance, as though they were determined to sit there through the preparations as well as the promised entertainment, and still to continue sitting until turned out by sword and bayonet. The "Salle des Maréchaux" exists no more except in name, for men on ladders were employed covering up the portraits which decorate the hall with screens of red silk—I suppose lest the past glory of French heroes should pale the brilliancy of the National Guards, just as the bas-reliefs of the Vendôme Column act as an outrage upon the susceptibilities of the Commune. White cloths were being tied over the busts of NAPOLEON'S Generals, and everything relating to the past carefully obliterated—a rather foolish proceeding, considering that the bee-spangled curtains still hang over the doors, and festoons of the same drapery decorate the gallery above. The brocaded panels of the Salle du Trône were objects of much remark among the ladies, as were the tapestries of the Salle des Gobelin; but the bareness and total absence of furniture were commented on freely on all sides. Not a chair or a window-blind, or even a door-plate or handle, is to be seen in any of the rooms, except in those used for the concerts, and the question arose, naturally enough, "Where is it all gone to?" The same demand was made so often of an elderly *bourgeois* on duty at the end of the Salle du Trône that he was fairly bewildered, and looked round for help, and, hailing the gold stripes on my cap as a haven of relief, he forthwith seized upon me as a superior officer, and insisted on an explanation. "You know there were quantities of cases carried off during the time before Sedan," he said, "but, with all their cunning, they can't have disanimated the whole palace in that time, can they?" And the crowd stood round endeavoring to account for the nakedness of the land, until a remark that the Commune had been feathering their nests with the chairs and tables dispersed them laughing.

THE PRIVATE APARTMENTS.

The Empress' bed-room was a great attraction, CHAPLIN'S charming decorations being subjects of sufficient interest, independent of the absent furniture. The looking-glasses which spring from the walls called down ejaculations of delight from a party of dress-makers, who carefully took notes of the mechanism, "in order to imitate it, my dear, when Paris becomes itself again." There was a large placard upon the wall of a kind of library, inviting the attention of the public to the secret arrangements in a recess whereby the Empress obtained her dresses and linen from some manufactory of garments above, and an old lady, after having carefully examined the elaborate details, turned away with a sigh and a shake of the head. "How foolish of them, after all, not to have done a little for us in order that they might have continued to abide in this paradise!" How different was the Empress' apartment this morning, bare and crowded with the dregs of the Paris population, from the night when I last saw it, the night of her flight, when bed-clothes still littered the floor, and rouge and lily-white odds and ends of female toilet told of recent occupation! All was silent then with the stillness of a coming storm; now the walls re-echo with a stir of unhallowed feet, and the Spring sunshine streams in at the open window accompanied by whiffs from the garden below, while a distant cry reaches us from the street beyond, of "*Le Vengeur*," "*Le Cri du Peuple*," "*Le Père Duchêne*," "*Ordre du Comité du Salut Public*," and we detect curls of smoke about the Arch of Triumph, which remind us that the bombardment still goes on. A reflective sentry at the door of the *cabinet de travail* begged me to remark the portraits set round above the doors. "Those are the Empress' favorite ladies," he informed me; "are they not *salopines*, one would say, of the period of Nonpareil? And those were the ladies who were models for the women of our land—no wonder that Paris should have become the Gomorrah that it is!" In the evening the concert was given, and a wonderful bear-garden the Imperial Palace presented. Members of the Commune flitted about in red draperies and tried to find room on the already crowded benches for the struggling mob, who rubbed their hot faces with their unaccustomed white gloves, and used such language to each other as, it is to be hoped, those august walls have seldom heard. Meanwhile, the crowd increased in numbers, and by 8 o'clock the reception rooms were full, and some 2,000 people still stood in a long string in the garden outside. They behaved with the wonderous good nature which characterizes a French crowd, laughing over the absurdity of their predicament and waving the tickets, which they would never be enabled to present, jestingly at one another. In course of time the whole of the *jardin privé* was full of people, who looked up at the lights streaming from the windows, and sat about on chairs quietly smoking their cigars and enjoying the lovely evening, listening to the occasional boom at the other end of the long alley, where a bright flash which bore death upon its wings appeared in the sky from time to time, in mockery of the gas-lit chandeliers and feeble attempts at revelry that were going on above our heads.

SCANDAL OF THE DAY.

The reigning scandal of the day is the affair of the Convent of Picpus. So highly roused has public indignation been by the supposed discovery of atrocities committed within those jealous walls that the people have been peremptorily excluded until the investigations of justice shall be complete. I managed, however, to penetrate within the precincts by attaching myself to the cortége of an English friend, who was journeying thither under special official orders to investigate the case of an English sister named GARRET. In the Rue de Picpus, near Mazas prison, stand two large buildings, each surrounded by high walls, above which may be seen green trees at interrals. The one is an establishment of the Jesuits; the other the Convent of the White Nuns. The Jesuit brothers escaped at the first sign of approaching danger, but the sisters held their own until forced into cabs and conveyed to the cells of St. Lazare, there to await the results of a judicial inquiry into certain matters that are deemed suspicious. Arrived at the gate of the Convent, we were obliged to force our way through a crowd of angry people who demanded instant permission to enter, and who were as persistently swept back by a group of National Guards—we, however, being admitted inside the door under cover of the official pass and signatures. In the Court-yard, under the shade of some fine trees, a few Guards were playing bowls in Jesuits' alley, and making up to one of them, whose cap displayed tokens of authority, we mentioned our business, and begged permission to see what was to be seen. Our friend was very civil, accepted a cigar, and marched us off to go the rounds. He pointed out to us the fact, of which there certainly could exist no kind of doubt, that the two buildings communicated one with the other, by means of an old door which still exists at the back of a stable, as well as by other apertures in the garden wall, which show signs of having been recently closed up. The Jesuits' garden is a most beautiful one, occupying a space of some twelve acres, laid out with care and furnished with fruit trees of every description, pruned and trained after the latest horticultural designs. There are wondrously ingenious plans, too, for irrigating the beds; forcing pits and hot-houses, and long alleys with vines trained over them. Through the old door above mentioned we passed into the Sister's garden, equally large and beautiful, though not kept with the same care. In the centre stands a gymnasium, I suppose for the use of the children brought up under the Sisters' care, and further on their cemetery, a lovely spot, where, under the heavy shade of ancient cypresses, lie bearers of some of the most ancient names in France—"Prince of Salm-Kyrbourg, immolated under the Terror, aged forty-nine;" "Rochefoucauld," "De Noailles," "Montmorency," "the great Lafayette," the whole family of the Tallevrand-Périgords, and legions of Princes and Princesses. Some of the vaults have been opened, and many lead coffins, half covered with rotting velvet and gold-lace, lie exposed to the light of day, awaiting an examination at the hands of the Minister of Justice.

HORRORS OF THE INQUISITION.

At the extreme end of the garden, however, are the the three little conical huts, side by side, resembling white ants' nests, which have been the prime cause of so much excitement and judicial inquiry. When the convent was occupied by the National Guards, these little huts were tenanted each by an old woman, inclosed in a wooden cage, like a chickens' pen, the three buildings being similar in size and construction, six feet square by seven in height, with a slate roof, through which daylight was visible, while the three old women were all of them hopeless idiots. The Lady Superior has kept her lips resolutely closed up to the present time, but admitted, when first questioned, that the three sufferers had lived in their hideous prison for nine years, in an atmosphere of stifling heat throughout the Summer, and half frozen with cold through out the Winter; "but," she added, "they were idiots when they came." The conductor of the inquiry replied, that if such were the case, it was illegal to have admitted them to the Convent at all, and that even supposing them to have been admitted, the place where they were found was not a fit dwelling-place for a dog. A key was discovered among her papers labelled, "key of the great vault;" but where this great vault may be has not yet been found out. The Superior and her nuns keep a uniform and persistent silence upon the point; excavations have been made at different points in the garden, and under the high altar of the chapel, but hitherto without effect. At one end of the nuns' garden stands an isolated building, in which were found mattresses furnished with straps and buckles, also two iron corsets, an iron skull-cap, and a species of rack turned by a cog-wheel, evidently intended for bending back the body with force. The Superior explained that these were orthopædic instruments—a superficial falsehood. The mattresses and straps struck me as being easily accounted for; I have seen such things used in French midwifery, and in cases of violent delirium; but the rack and its adjuncts are justly objects of grave suspicion, for they imply a use of brutal force which no disease at present known would justify. On our way back through the gardens, our guide made a detour in order to show us a great subterranean warehouse, where an enormous quantity of potatoes was stored, as well as barrels full of salt pork, while in a yard hard by lay grunting a fat pig. "Look at this!" cried our National Guard indignantly. "Look at these stores, which might have helped to feed the starving poor of the arrondissement during our six months' siege, and think that these people were begging from door to door the whole time for money to buy broken victuals for their pensioners!" Arrived at the entrance gate our guide nudged me, telling me in whispers to look at the old woman who was wandering about, followed by a younger one, stooping from time to time to pick up a leaf or rub her hands with sand and gravel. "That is Sœur BERNARDINE," he said, "one of the three prisoners of the wooden cages. She is the most sane in mind of the three, and we keep her here under the care of one of our wives to cheer her up. She is only fifty, though she looks past seventy. The other two have been removed, as they were rendered violent by the crowd and change of scene." I passed close to her and she looked up—a soft, pale face, with sunken eyes shaded by the frills of a great cap. She looked at me dazedly, without taking any notice, and stooping, again filled her hands with refuse coffee-grounds, which she put into her mouth until prevented by her companion. Without showing the least prejudice in the matter, I think I can safely say that the ladies must shut up at the Lazare will find it no easy matter to clear themselves of blame, for though there are doubtless many suspicious circumstances that may be explained away, there are also hard facts which will remain hard facts in spite of the most elaborate attempts at refutation.

REDS AT LYONS.

Incipient Riots Promptly Ended—An Imitation of Paris Avoided.

A letter dated from Lyons, May 3, and addressed to the London *Times*, runs thus:

"Before giving up the ghost at Paris, the Commune has made a last despairing effort to hoist the red flag at Lyons. A conspiracy to murder the Prefect, to abolish by a *coup de main* the principal authorities, at 2 P. M. on Saturday, the 29th ult., and to establish the 'Reign of Terror,' was happily frustrated by the vigilance of our newly-established Police; and the ringleaders, among them ALBERT BLANC, of the International, were arrested. Notwithstanding this unsuccessful debut, at daybreak on Sunday morning, thirty National Guards of the Guillotière, the Belleville of Lyons, took possession of the Mairie of that quarter, and, on the voters presenting themselves, declared the elections decreed by Versailles to be null and void, loading their guns before the crowd, so as not to allow any one to mistake their intentions. The *rappel* was beaten in the Guillotière, but, as usual, the Nationals were conspicuous by their absence; indeed, most of the four battalions of that quarter have gone over to the side of the insurgents. At 4 P. M. the Commune was proclaimed from the Mairie, and five members were elected to replace the Mayor. The authorities, meanwhile, had not been idle. Three cannon shots fired from one of the forts at 4 P. M. was the signal for the troops to assemble, and shortly afterward two battalions of the line appeared in front of the Mairie in question. The crowd, however, was so dense that, what with the women throwing themselves between and the Nationals intruding into their ranks with the butt-end of their rifles raised, the soldiers could do absolutely nothing, as any serious action would have entailed the most awful consequences. After having remained there about twenty minutes stationary, they received, therefore, an order to withdraw, and were replaced by a battalion of Chasseurs à Pied with some artillery, who in their turn were also obliged to retrace their steps at 6 P. M. for the same reasons. At 7 o'clock the real attack commenced. The Guillotière is connected with the centre of Lyons by a stone bridge over the Rhone, continued for about 200 yards in a fine boulevard up to the place on which the Mairie is situated. At 7 o'clock, then, the General of the troops announced his arrival to the insurgents, now intrenched behind three barricades on the place, by three cannon shots fired with blank cartridge from the middle of the bridge. Having thus warned off all those who had no intention of taking part in the fray, the troops advanced to the end of the bridge, and a *parlementaire* was sent with a white flag to summon the insurgents to retire. Upon their refusing, the troops fired a volley again with blank cartridge, to which the rebels replied with shots from the barricades and windows. A fierce conflict ensued; *mitrailleuses* as well as cannon were brought into play, but it was not till 3 A. M. that the soldiers were finally masters of the field. The insurgents left about twenty-five dead, and at least as many wounded, most of which latter were carried off by their relations. The number of victims on the side of the troops is not known, but, to judge by rumor, their num have suffered heavy losses. The Prefect, who headed a column, was severely wounded in the leg, and the Procureur de la République had a narrow escape in the mêlée, a charge of cavalry passing over him as he lay struggling with some insurgents on the ground. Order was not disturbed in the other quarters of the town, although the agents of the Commune were hard at work to bring the Croix-Rousse (the silk-weaver's quarter) to join in the movement. The next day the disarming of the four battalions of the Guillotière was decreed, which, it is generally surmised, will be followed by the total abolition of the National Guard. Numerous arrests have been made, and everything has resumed its normal course. Such, Sir, was the suppression of an audacious attempt to renew at Lyons the scenes of the capital. If it had not been for the steadfast bearing of the troops, we should probably now be in the power of a band of assassins."

RUSKIN'S IDEAS.

An Offer to the Workmen of England—A New Arcadia Defined.

Mr. RUSKIN concludes his fifth letter, published on the 1st inst., to the workmen of Great Britain, with the following offer: "Are there any landlords, any masters, who would like better to be served by men than by iron devils? Any tenants, any workmen, who can be true to their leaders and to each other? who can vow to work and to live faithfully for the sake of the joy of their homes? Will any such give the tenth of what they have, and of what they earn not to emigrate with, but to stay in England and do what is in their hands and hearts to make her a happy England? I am not rich, (as people now estimate riches;) and great part of what I have is already engaged in maintaining art workmen, or for other objects more or less of public utility. The tenth of whatever is left to me, estimated as accurately as I can, (you shall see the accounts,) I will make over to you in perpetuity, with the best security that English law can give, on Christmas Day of this year, with engagement to add the tithe of whatever I earn afterward. Who else will help, with little or much, the object of such fund being to begin, and gradually—no matter how slowly—to increase the buying and securing of land in England, which shall not be built upon, but cultivated by Englishmen with their own hands and such help of horses as they can find in wind and wave? I do not care with how many or how few this thing is begun, nor on what inconsiderable scale, if it be but in two or three poor men's gardens. So much, at least, I can buy myself and give them. If no help come, I have done and said what I could, and there will be an end. But if help come to me, it is to be on the following conditions: We will try to make some small piece of English ground beautiful, peaceful and fruitful. We will have no steam-engines upon it, and no railroads; we will have no untended or unthought of creatures on it; none wretched but the sick; none idle but the dead. We will have no liberty upon it, but instant obedience to known law and appointed persons; no equality upon it; but recognition of every betterness that we can find, and reprobation of every worseness. When we want to go anywhere, we will go there quietly and safely, not at forty miles an hour, in the risk of our lives; when we want to carry anything anywhere, we will carry it either on the backs of beasts, or on our own, or in carts or boats; we will have plenty of flowers and vegetables in our gardens, plenty of corn and grass in our fields, and few bricks. We will have some music and poetry; the children shall learn to dance to it, and sing it—perhaps some of the old people in time may also. We will have some art, moreover; we will at least try it. Like the Greeks, we can't make some pots. The Greeks used to paint pictures of gods on their pots; we probably cannot do as much, but we may put some pictures of insects on them, and reptiles—butterflies and frogs, if nothing better. There was an excellent old potter in France who used to put frogs and asters into his dishes, to the admiration of mankind; we can surely put something nicer than that. Little by little, some higher art and imagination may manifest themselves among us, and feeble rays of science may dawn for us. Botany, though too dull to dispute the existence of flowers; and history, though too simple to question the nativity of men; any, even perhaps an uncalculating and uncovetous wisdom, as of rude Magi, presenting, at such nativity, gifts of gold and frankincense."

FOREIGN DEATH RECORD.

M. Karl Girardet, Artist—M. de Molinari, Journalist—The Marquis of Westmeath—Major Pietrowski.

M. KARL GIRARDET is dead. He was a painter of much talent, and his contributions, as a draughtsman, to the famed *Magasin Pittoresque*, constituted a series of actual *genre* pictures.... M. GUSTAVE DE MOLINARI, a well-known writer attached to the Paris *Journal des Débats*, is dead. The disease which proved fatal was small-pox.....The Marquis of WESTMEATH died on may 5, at his residence in London, in hit eighty-sixth year. Lord DELVIN, the late Marquis, served as Ensign in the first battalion Coldstream Guards throughout the expedition to Egypt, including the battles of Aboukir and Alexandria, and the capitulation, whereby more Frenchmen were taken back to France in English ships than the entire number of the British expedition; these French troops consisting of the very elite of BONAPARTE'S army. Lord WESTMEATH believed himself to be the last survivor, officer or soldier, of this celebrated expedition; as such he had an interview with Sultan ABDUL ASSIZ a few years ago in England, and showed His Majesty the decoration he had received from the Sultan SELIM. He retained to the last a very vivid recollection of the events which marred the career of NAPOLEON soon after its commencement. He attributed the marvelous success of the British, first to the gallantry of the troops, and secondly to the inefficiency of the Frenchmen, and which has resulted in the first two years of his Administration, in reducing the national debt over two hundred millions, and in curtailing the taxes to the extent of eighty millions annually. They commend also the similar policy which has prevailed under Republican rule in Pennsylvania, resulting in paying off the war debt of three and a half millions, reducing the State debt from 40,000,000 to 30,000,000, and abolishing the State tax on real estate. It is the fact that since both the State and the nation have been in Republican hands we owe the accomplishment of such gratifying results, and is it to be countenanced for a moment that party in power the people must alone look for the continuance of this policy. The return of the Democrats to power in either the State or nation must inevitably be attended with a return to extravagant expenditures, to the impairment of the State and national credit, and to the abandonment of that protection to native labor under which our industry has thriven and our people been made prosperous.

Fifth—In the judgment of this Convention the time has come when the state tax on personal estate may be safely abolished, and the other taxes imposed by State laws may also prudently be reduced without injury to the credit of the commonwealth.

Sixth—That the time has arrived when the people may fear from a return of the Democratic Party to power, we point to the criminal waste of the time and money of the people by the present Democratic majority of the State Senate. The Legislature has now been in session nearly five months, and is not yet nearly through with its legitimate business, owing to the obstinate policy of that party. In all this time scarcely a single measure of public interest has been perfected, and the time has been spent in efforts to force on our State an unjust apportionment and to break down the Registry law against illegal voting, that they might thereby pave the way to their return to power by violence and fraud.

Seventh—We commend to the people of the State the candidates we have this day nominated for State officers; they are honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution, and in every way worthy the public confidence; we ask for their election as an indorsement of the State and National Administrations, as an approval of the time-honored principles of the Republican Party, which we reaffirm in their nomination, and a hearty rebuke to the Democratic Party for its destructive and factious policy, for its adherence to the side of violence and wrong in the South, and for the spirit it has betrayed in the Senate of this State this Winter, where it had made every thing subservient to the promotion of partisan interest, defeated the holding of a state Convention to amend our Constitution, wasted the public time in childish trifling, and entailed upon the State a huge bill of expense by a session prolonged beyond endurance, and which has prevented the accomplishment of any public good.

Eighth—That our confidence in the firmness, wisdom and integrity of our present worthy Governor JOHN W. GEARY, is unshaken, and that we believe his qualifications for the office he now holds unquestionable, as is clearly proved by the manner in which he has brought the State safely through every storm.

Ninth—That the Administration of President GRANT meets the full approval of the Republican Party of Pennsylvania. His financial policy, by which the national debt is being steadily reduced; the reduction of the expenditures of the Government; the honest collection of the revenue in the delivery to the principles of human rights through which the liberty of all is to be secured in every part of the land; his loyalty to the people, in having no policy to enforce against them but the will of the majority expressed, Administration commend him to the continued confidence of the American people, and indicate the propriety of Gen. GRANT being renominated in 1872 as our standard-bearer.

Meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia—Sermon by Rev. Dr. McLeod.

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Free Pews at St. Paul's Reformed Church.

St. Paul's Reformed Church, West Fortieth-street, opposite Reservoir-square, has made a noteworthy change in its plans for the coming year, by abolishing altogether the system of pew rents, and throwing open its doors free to all who come to worship. This change was made not only by resolution of its consistory, but by a direct vote of its membership. The vote of the congregation was taken on Sunday morning last at the close of the regular service, and after a full statement by the pastor, Rev. Dr. A. R. THOMPSON, of the reasons for so doing, and upon canvassing the ballots, the vote was found to be unanimously in favor of the change. Under this new and praiseworthy plan, under its acknowledged able and eloquent minister, this Church will accomplish its work more assuredly and with the greatest benefit to the neighboring community.

Dr. Durant's Lecture.

A lecture of more than common interest was given on Wednesday evening at Steinway Hall on the much-mooted and important question, "Are Foundling Hospitals Favorable to Public Morality, or the Reverse?" by Dr. GHISLANI DURANT. The lecturer, who is understood to be writing a book on the subject, took the affirmative, and, without committing himself to any sectarian view, adduced a number of arguments which have not hitherto been brought forward in any discussions on the subject. We presume that the lecture will be repeated, and that Dr. DURANT'S views will command attention, if not assent.

Opposition to the Income Tax.

A large number of prominent citizens of Brooklyn met yesterday at the office of the Brooklyn Trust Company and formed an organization for the purpose of opposing, through the Courts, the collection of the Income tax. The following officers were elected: President—Stephen Crowell; Vice Presidents—W. C. Kingsley, Jer. P. Robinson, George G. Reynolds, Wm. Richardson; Executive Committee—Alexander McCue, Demas Barnes, Archibald M. Bliss, Russel W. Adams, Jacob I. Bergen; Treasurer—M. T. Rodman; Secretary—S. V. Lowell.

Man's Inhumanity to Woman—Suicide of an Unfortunate.

EMMA CLAUS, of No. 87 Avenue B, an account of whose attempted suicide at her father's residence, Thursday evening, has been published, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Before her death, she confessed to her father that she had for some time been receiving the attention of a young man named REED, who had ruined her, under promise of marriage. As he delayed the performance of his promise she became importunate upon the subject, and he finally told her that he would marry her in the Church of the Redemptionists on Thursday, at an hour he named. She went joyfully to the church at the appointed hour and waited patiently for him, but he did not come. She then went home and shot herself. But it appears further that REED not only made the appointment, as stated by the dying girl, but even sent a carriage to take her to the church, and she, not doubting him, asked several friends to attend who were there to witness her disappointment, mortification and despair.

THE FOSTER TRIAL.

A Panel of Two Hundred Jurors Called Without Result—A New Panel of Three Hundred and Fifty Summoned for Monday.

The proceedings in the trial of WM. FOSTER for the murder of AVERY D. PUTNAM, before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge CARDOZO presiding, were very monotonous yesterday. The veteran Clerk commenced calling the names on the new panel of 200, at 10½ in the morning and continued, with an interruption of about half an hour at noon, until 4½, when he announced that the panel was exhausted. One hundred and twenty-four candidates had been sworn and examined and the names of seventy-six absentees remained upon his table, but the Court did not think it worth while to recall them, and promptly ordered a new panel of 350 returnable on Monday morning, to which time the Court was adjourned.

THE CAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY.

It would appear that almost every intelligent man in the community has made up his mind as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, and has expressed his opinion to such an extent that he is disqualified from serving. The defendant's counsel are not captious with regard to the matter, and seek only to obtain men who will deal fairly by them; but they seem to be in search of a class of persons whose minds are perfect blanks, who have no impressions whatever, or if they have such, possess them in such a degree and to such an extent that they are of the most fleeting character. Men of intelligence who have read of the tragedy and pondered upon it at all, cannot avoid having impressions which will disqualify them from the jury-box; and men who are not intelligent are not fit for jury-men under any circumstances. Occasionally, as on Thursday, there will be found a man who is intelligent, but who has not read, to such an extent as to impress his mind, the accounts of the tragedy. Such a man is eagerly accepted, and none are more willing to receive him than are the defense. Out of the one hundred and twenty-four gentlemen who answered to their names, yesterday, not more than half a dozen detained the Court for any length of time by reason of a prolonged examination. By far the great majority were disposed of at the rate of one in a minute, only stereotyped questions being put to them to ascertain if they had an opinion. Two men were on the stand under examination for a considerable time, when it was found, upon inquiry of the District-Attorney, that they had conscientious scruples against capital punishment. Two cases were submitted to the triers, and in one they pronounced in favor of the candidate, who was thereupon peremptorily challenged by the defense, and in the other case the triers pronounced against the competency of the juror.

THOSE WHO HAVE FORMED OPINIONS.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who were found, on examination, to have formed opinions respecting the guilt or innocence of the prisoner:

John Panly, Luther Y. Diller, Wm. E. Crandall, Wm. S. Stuart, Abraham Warnesar, Wm. M. Troy, George Wilson, Lemuel Bangs, Frederick Rother, Cornelius E. Slagel, Bernard Bickel, Sebastian Schuster, jr., Goodsill Buckingham, Jr., Charles Folsom, Austin J. Heogh, William H. Fearsall, Jacob Seligman, Julius Morgan wroth, Charles N. Crittenden, John P. Semmiger, John P. Birrell, Andrew Martin, Joseph Smith, Thomas C. Darling, Henry H. Hancock, Arnot Seaman, Solomon Davis, Henry P. Williams, Samuel Weeks, Jr., James H. Wood, Joseph T. Low, Raymond S. Livermore, Isaac N. Hudson, Nelson A. Pinkney, Augustus Gesmar. Administration commend him to the continued confidence of the American people, and indicate the propriety of Gen. GRANT being renominated in 1872 as our standard-bearer.

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on the 14th of January, 1863; on the 14th of February, 1863, I paid Bliss $600 on account of the $5,000, and up to the 17th of February paid him $500, making the total of $6,000; these last payments were made at his (Mr. Wood's) office, in Nassau-street; during my first year of office I paid my salary, as I received it, the first of every month for one year; the whole amount of the perquisites of the office was $10,400, half of which was paid to Mr. Wood; also loaned him $1,000, and paid on his account from $800 to $1,000; received as security for the debt a due bill for the amount; kept that until about a week previous to Mr. Wood's departure for Europe, when he sent for me, and said: "I will make Shea, now Corporation Attorney, give you the judgments against the City in favor of the Corporation Attorney that are now in the office, amounting to about $6,000; these you can collect, and retain all you receive." I made inquiries in regard to these judgments, and was informed that about half of them were perfectly good; then went to Mr. Wood, and he said if I were not able to collect $1,000 out of those judgments, he would refund the remainder. I attempted to collect those debts, but found they were not worth a cent; on Mr. Wood's return from Europe I represented the matter to him, and Mr. Wood replied that after the business relations which existed between us formerly he did not think it would be so captious about a trifling matter of $1,000; he also said that, if he had any written documents to prove the existence of the debt, he would deny that any such existed. Witness stated further, that by direction—not by request of Mr. Wood, he appointed Judge Gunn as his associate, and Gunn named McCarthy as a special deputy; witness was removed from the office in the latter part of March, 1868.

The examination was then adjourned to a future day.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MAY 19.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

AN UNSAFE BRIDGE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

George W. Comstock vs. John T. Conover.—This actions brought to recover $3,000 damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff's wife through the alleged negligence of the defendant. It appeared that defendant was the contractor for the erection of a building on the west side of Broadway, between Nineteenth and Nineteenth streets, and had placed some planks in the form of a bridge over an excavation made in the sidewalk. On the 4th of October, 1868, while the wife of plaintiff was in the act of passing over this bridge, it gave way, and she falling through, sustained the injuries for which damages are sought. The defense is a general denial. Case still on.

Mr. Parsons, for plaintiff; Gen. Sanford, for defendant.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MAY 19.

Before Judge Shea and a Jury.

TWO EJECTIONS AND A BROKEN ANKLE.

Roger McGowan vs. Michael Kuhn et al.—This was an action to recover damages laid at $1,000 for a broken ankle, charged to have resulted from the violence of defendant. From the testimony it appeared that Roger McGowan, the plaintiff, in company with several friends, including one named Mulligan, entered the lager-beer saloon of the defendant on the east side, one afternoon in August last. Roger had wrapped himself outside a reasonable supply of liquor, while his friend Mulligan, having rather more than his share, involuntarily ejected a portion thereof on the floor of defendant's saloon. This ejectment being distasteful to defendant and his customers, he essayed to eject Mulligan from his premises, whereupon plaintiff interposed on behalf of his friend, and in the struggle was thrown on the stoop, and had his ankle broken. Plaintiff claimed that defendant threw him on the stoop, so far as under the circumstances he (plaintiff) could recollect, while on the part of defendant it was proven by himself and several other witnesses that he used no more force than was necessary to eject the parties from his premises; that while being ejected, and when on the stoop, plaintiff took hold of defendant's shirt-sleeve, and that giving way, defendant fell down the stoop and sustained the injury for which he asked damages. The jury found a verdict in favor of defendant.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

IN EQUITY—ACTION AGAINST THE CITY.

Susan A. Lawrence vs. Andrew S. Wheeler and the City of Brooklyn.—This is an action brought to set aside three certificates of sales for taxes in 1866, 1867 and 1868, the property being situated in Fort Green-place, near De Kalb-avenue. The complaint avers that the plaintiff has owned the property in question in fee simple since April 25, 1861. About the 24th of December, 1870, defendant, Wheeler, claimed an interest in the premises by reason of holding three certificates of sale thereof by the Collector of Taxes of this city. One of these was for a sale June 22, 1868, for non-payment of taxes for 1866; on Sept. 21, 1869, for the taxes of 1867, and on June 14, 1870, for the taxes of 1868. These sales, it is alleged, are illegal and void, for the reason that the premises were assessed for the said several taxes in 1866, 1867 and 1868, to a person named Caleb Woodhull, who, during those years, was not the owner nor occupant thereof and had no interest therein, and because due notice had not been given of the sales. The plaintiff accordingly demands that the sales and the certificates thereof be declared void and of no effect, and that he may hold them free and clear of all claims of the defendants based thereon. The defense claims that the sales were properly made and were regularly transacted. The Court took the papers and reserved it its decision.

D. P. Barnard for plaintiff; W. C. De Witt for defendants.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 19.

FIRST BOARD

$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62..111¾
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. ..109¾
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. ..
do..110¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s, old..70¾
3,000 Tenn. 6s, new..70¾
10,000 Va. 6s, reg. old..70¾
$2,000 Tenn. 6s, new..70¾
20,000 do..s60. 70¾
5,000 N. C. 6s, new..26¾
2,000 do..27
5,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. and July..63¾
10,000 do..63¾
100 Con. Coal of Md..60
200 do..59
200 Western Un. Tel..69¾
50 Mariposa Pref..93¾
100 do..93¾
100 do..bet. cal. 92¾
50 American Coal..62
100 Pacific Mail..46
150 Wells-Fargo Ex..46¾
10 U. S. Express..47¾
600 N. Y. C. & H. R..99½
600 do..99¾
20,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Cts..bet. cal. 94¾
10,000 do..91¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..n.114
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..111¾
6,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..110
10,000 Tenn. 6s, old..70¾
$2,000 Tenn. 6s, new..70¾
20,000 do..s60. 70¾
5,000 N. C. 6s, new..26¾
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600 do..99¾
20,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Cts..bet. cal. 94¾
10,000 do..91¾

100 Quick. Mtn. Co..b.c. 19
500 Erie..bet. cal. 31¾
100 do..b3. 31¾
200 Harlem..bet. cal. 133
300 Reading..bet. cal. 114¾
100 L. S. & M. So..112¾
100 do..112¾
100 do..bet. cal. 112¾
100 Cleve & Pitts..bet. cal. 127
50 C., C., Cin. & Ind..89½
50 Chic. & N. W..60¾
100 do..bet. cal. 56
100 Chic. & N. W. Pref. 98¾
100 N. Y. Central..114¾
200 Chic. & R. I..114¾
100 Mil. & St. Paul..64¾
10 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 81¾
100 Tol., Wab. & W..64¾
100 do..bet. cal. 64¾
300 Del., Lack. & W..110¾
200 do..110¾
100 Alton & T. H..20¾
75 Chic. & Alton..119¾
400 Ohio & Miss..62¾
400 Morris & Essex..94
400 H. & St. Jo. Pref..104½

FRIDAY, May 19—P. M.

Both Gold and Exchange today partially felt the influence of the Bills on London and the Continent which are making against the New 5 ₰ cent. Bonds of the United States, which are now being delivered from the Treasury, of the denomination, in Coupon form, of $1,000, and of the increasing negotiations and sales on the other side of various new Railway Loans and the Bonds of previous well-known Roads like the Central, Union, Kansas and Atlantic Pacific Roads. The Exchange thus created is mostly drawn at short sight, and although in sums not large against any one transaction, they aggregate a total sufficient to qualify the export of Gold. The rates vary from 110½ to 110⅝ at 60 days' sight, and 110⅝ to 110¾ for short sight. The advices by the last steamer mails note the introduction in Amsterdam and Frankfort of $3,000,000 of the Kansas, Missouri and Texas Road, the whole of which, we believe, has been placed by Messrs. PARSONS and JOHNSON, Directors of the Road now in Europe, and the proceeds are now being placed to the credit of the Company in this City. Also the introduction at Frankfort of the Loan of the California-Oregon Road, guaranteed by the Central Pacific, whose First Mortgage Bonds to the extent of about six-tenths of the whole issue of $36,000,000 is now held in Germany and Holland. The amount of the California-Oregon Loan is not stated. The Road is to be part of the Central Pacific system, as announced in January last in the Annual Circular of Messrs. FISK & HATCH, the Bankers of the Central. The Georgia 7 ₰ cents, indorsements for Railroads, are also being marketed in Frankfort, and a number of the American City Bonds and the Omaha Bridge Bonds, taken up, in the first instance, by the London and San Francisco Bank, of which wealthy concern Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., of this City, are the American representatives.

Of the new 5 ₰ cents of the United States delivered here in the last few days, Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & Co. are now forwarding $2,000,000 to their London house, and sums not so large, as yet, are being sent forward by the representatives of some other of the London and Continental firms dealing actively in American securities. The Loan on the petition of Mr. CLEWS, a member of the Exchange, will be regularly placed on the official list of the Stock Board to-morrow or Monday. The sales, thus far, have been made on the Street at 111¾@111¾ ₰ 111¾ ₰ cent. The old 5 ₰ cents 10-40s were bought for Europe, yesterday, in the Coupon form, to the extent of $800,000 or $400,000, and the price is advanced to 110@110⅜ ₰ cent. The whole Coupon issue of this Loan is only $57,000,000, and very few of the Bonds now remain in this country, while the Registered Stock of the same Loan is chiefly held by the United States Treasurer in trust for the National Banks. The 1867 Coupon issue of 5-20s is rapidly finding its way to Europe, and the price keeps pace with the ruling rate of Gold, adding the difference of 2@2½ ₰ cent. accrued Interest since the last January Dividend.

The sales of Gold opened strong this morning at 112¼@112½ ₰ cent., but fell off subsequently on the better offering of Exchange to 112@111¾ ₰ cent. The export engagements for the steamers to-morrow, will raise the whole shipment of the week of Gold and Silver, of all descriptions, to about $2,500,000. The Treasury paid out today $800,000 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, and took in $562,000 for Customs. The Customs receipts in Gold for the next six weeks will run ahead not only of the payments for Gold Interest, but of the sales of $2,000,000 per week.

On the Stock Exchange, today, in the railway speculation, we have to report what might be not inaptly termed a rollicking, gambling market, fluctuating, from hour to hour, 1 or 2 and even 3 ₰ cent. on Erie and Lake Shore, and 1@1½ ₰ cent. on some of the other roads. Erie sold as high as 33¾ and as low as 29 ₰ cent., with various intermediate ups and downs. The engineers of the movement, backed, as we have reason to suppose, by large means or credits, are evidently in for a long draught upon Wall-street, enlivened by frequent violent alternations of the speculation, resulting, if the Street will only continue to buy *long* or sell *short*, freely, to their own profit. The principals to the transaction are not yet uncovered, and half a dozen theories, or surmises, are indulged as to the great men who hold the bag and mean to succeed to the control of the Road, provided they fail to make money enough on the stock to leave "the elephant" to some other keeping.

It is yet nearly a fortnight before the Summer campaign of the Stock market is entered upon. The indications are that June will be an active month in nearly all departments, as no sudden or serious adverse turn in Money is apprehended, though in years past we have known such accidents occur when least looked for. Some opinions, at present, however, go to the extreme of anticipating a crazy June speculation in the Railway Stocks and Bonds, stimulated by new combinations and consolidations or leases among the great lines and their Wall-street promoters.

The market for Southern State Bonds was not so stiff today, and the Pacific Bonds are barely equal to yesterday's prices, except the Kansas Pacifics, which are dealt in outside the stock Board, and are in demand for Europe on a moderate offering.

At the close of business the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. The Railways are quite feverish. New-York Central strong, Gold and Exchange quiet, the Public Funds firm.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 19.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	110¼	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	114¼	114¼
American Gold	112	111¾
Bills on London, 60 days	110¼	110⅜
N. Y. C. and Hudson	99¼	100¼
N.Y.C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	94½	95
Reading Railroad	114¼	114⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	115⅜	114¾
North-west Common	86¼	86⅞
North-west Preferred	98⅜	98
Pacific Mail	46¼	45⅞
St. Paul Preferred	81¼	81⅝
St. Paul Common	62¼	62¼
Lake Shore	112¼	112¾
Ohio and Mississippi	51¼	51⅝
Toledo and Wabash	64¼	64¼
Western Telegraph	59¾	59½
Erie	33¼	29½
Union Pacific	36¾	36¾
Central Pacific Bonds	102½	101¾
Union Pacific Bonds	93¼	93¼
Union Land Grants	87½	87
Union Incomes	88½	88½

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 19.

Gold receipts	$1,255,986 25
Gold payments	2,297,788 24
Gold balance	57,338,432 42
Currency receipts	2,413,480 62
Currency payments	847,791 59
Currency balance	7,281,529 71
Customs	562,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₰ cent. reg., '81.....117⅜
6 ₰ cent. coup., '81.....117⅜
5-20 reg., '62.....111¾
5-20 coup., '62.....111¾
5-20 reg., '64.....111¾
5-20 coup., '64.....111¾
5-20 coup., '65.....111¾
5-20 reg., '65.....n.114
5-20 coup., '65.....n.114
5-20 reg., '67.....114
5-20 coup., '67.....114
5-20 reg., '68.....114
5-20 coup., '68.....114
10-40 registered.....109⅝
10-40 coupon.....110⅛
6s, Currency.....115⅛
New 5s.....111¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	70¾
Tenn. 6s, new bds	70¾
Va. 6s, old	68
Va. 6s, new bds	73
Va. 6s, reg., old	67
Ga. 6s	85
Ga. 7s, new bds	90
Ga. 7s, Gold bds	94½
N. Car. 6s, old	48½
N. Car. F. Act, '66	38
N. Car. F. Act, '68	29½
N. Car. new bds	27
N. Car. Sp. Tax	20½
S. Car. 6s	74
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July 6s	83
Conn. 6s	101½
Ala. 5s	70
Ala. 8s, R. R. bds	90
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R	62
Ohio 6s, '81	104⅜
Ohio 6s, '86	105⅜
Ky. 6s	96
Ill. Can. bds., '70	111
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	101
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	101
Ill. War L	101
Ind. 6s, W. L	100
Ind. 5s, '81	100
Mich. 6s, '78	100
N. Y. Reg. 6's L	102½
N. Y. Coup. 6's L	109¼
N. Y. 8s, Can. L	77..107
N. Y. 8s, Can. L	78..107
N. Y. 8s, Can. L	74..100⅜
N. Y. 8s, Can. L	75..100⅜
N. Y. 8s, Can. L	76..102

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Shoe and Leather	160
Manhattan	153	Continental	97¼
Merchants'	118¾	St. Nicholas	119
Mechanics'	137	Marine	165
America	130¼	Commonwealth	93
City	225	New-York County	200
Phœnix	110½	Importers' & Traders'	166⅛
North River	97	Park	161
Tradesmen's	155	Central National	108
Fulton	155	Second National	120
Greenwich	220	Fourth National	114
Butchers' & Drovers'	148	Ninth National	114
Mechanics' Exchange	102¾	Tenth National	124¾
Seventh Ward	103	Gold Exchange	75¼
State of New-York	109¼	Del. & Hud. Canal	122
Commerce	120	Pennsylvania Coal	221¼
Mechanics' Bank'g Ass.	115	Maryland Coal Co	30
Broadway	275	American Coal	51
Ocean	91	Spring Mountain Coal	50
Mercantile	122	Con. Coal of Maryland	38¼
American Exchange	113½	Cumb. Coal & Iron	32
Pacific	134	Western Union Tel	60
Chatham	127	Quicksilver Mining	13¼
Bank of the Republic	116	Quicksilver Pref	12¼
Bank of N. America	105	Mariposa Mining	5
Mariposa Pref	9¼	Mariposa Pref	9¼
Metropolitan	134	Adams Express	82¾
Citizens'	141	Wells-Fargo Ex.	46¾
People's	145	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2
Kass River	115½	American M. U. Ex	56¼
Market	127	United States Ex	88
Nassau	108	Pacific Mail	46¼

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92¼	Han. & Naples 1st	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. 1 st	92	Gt. West. 1st, '88	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	89	Gt. West. 2d, '93	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Quin. & Tol. 1st	95¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76, 101		Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '95-'96	101	Gal. & Chi. Ex	102
Erie 1st Ex	99¾	Gal. & Chi. 2d	95¾
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	92¾	Chi., R. I. & Pac	102¾
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	91	Morris & Essex 1st	105
Erie 5th, 7s, '85	88	Morris & Essex 2d	97¼
Long Dock bds	90¾	Clev. & Tol. S. F	103¼
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	92¾	N. J. Cen. R. 1st	103¾
Harlem 1st, 7s	101	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	97½
Har. & R. 7s, P. Ex	90	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	96¼
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds	92	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d	96
Alb. & Susq. 3d bds	90¾	P., Ft. W. & C. Ex. Bds	102
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	118¾	Clev. & Pitts. 1st	102
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8s, 1st	112¾	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	99¼
Mich. Cen. 7s, 1st, '72	97	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	98
M. S. & N. I. R. 1st	92	Clev. & Pitts. 7s	106¾
Pac. 7s guar. by Mo	99¾	Chi. & Alt. 1st	103
Cen. Pac. bds	107¾	Chi. & Alt. Inc	82
Un. Pac. bds	93¾	Ohio & Miss. 1st	101
Un. Pac. Ld. Gr. 7s	84½	Ohio & Miss. Cons	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ ct. '75	106	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	97
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ ct. '76	99	Peninsula R. R. bds	90¼
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ ct. '77	101	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st	94
Ill. Cen. 6s, '78	99	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	106¾
Ill. Cen. 6s, '79	101	Mil. & St. P. 1st	95¾
Ill. War L	101	Mil. & St. P. 2d	87¾
Ind. 6s, W. L	100	Mil. & St. P. L. & M. div	90
Ind. 5s, '81	100	Mil. & St. P. 2d	87¾
Mich. 6s, '78	100	Marrietta & Cin. 1st	95
N. Y. Reg. 6's L	102½	Chi. & Mil. 1st	90¼
		Joliet & Chi. 1st	106
		Col., C. & Ind. 1st	88
		Ohio, C. & W. D	81¾
		Tol., P. & W. D	88¾
		Tol., P. & W. 2d	70
		Cod. Falls & Minn. 1st	85¼

The following new rules of Commissions have this week been adopted by the Stock Exchange, to which we add some of the rulings of Mr. CLERKE, the President of the Board:

"The rates of Commission, where no agreement has been made to the contrary, shall be as follows: One-quarter of one ₰ cent. on the par value of stocks, Bonds and other Securities, when the transaction is made for a regular investor; one-eighth of one ₰ cent. on the par value of all Securities bought or sold, when the transaction is a speculative one.

SEC. A. The lowest commission on all purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, or other securities, made for persons not members of the Exchange, shall be one-sixteenth of one ₰ cent. on the par value of all securities bought or sold.

SEC. B. The lowest commission on all purchases, or sales of stocks, bonds, or other securities, made for members of the Exchange, shall be at the rate of $2 per 100 shares of the par value of $100, and $10,000 par value of bonds shall be equal to 100 shares of full stock.

Any member violating Sections A or B of this article, directly or indirectly, shall, upon conviction, cease to be a member of the New-York Stock Exchange.

Mr. CLERKE rules:

1. Commissions are to be charged under all circumstances on purchases or sales of stocks, bonds or other securities, either for members of the Board or for persons not members of the Exchange.

2. Section A applies to all persons not members of the New-York Stock Exchange, also to all banks, trust companies, &c., and in no case can such persons, on a salary, but such parties must be charged one-eighth of one ₰ cent. commission on the par value of all securities bought or sold by members of the Exchange.

3. Firms of which one is a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, or any individual member of the New-York Stock Exchange, can have a representative at the Board on a salary by filing a satisfactory obligation with the Secretary of the Board that the said firm or individual member is responsible for the act so of its or his attorney, and the said attorney on his part pledging himself to do business solely for the firm or individual member of which he is the acknowledged representative at the New-York Stock Exchange."

The following are the earnings of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company:

Two weeks in May, 1871	$93,167 11
Two weeks in May, 1870	75,837 77
Increase in 1871	$19,329 34

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 3d of May gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,129,972	Decrease...£7,492
Public deposits	8,575,606	Decrease...152,504
Other deposits	19,717,890	Increase...91,033
Government securities	12,958,741	Increase...90,138
Other securities	19,932,767	Increase...16,679
Notes unemployed	12,994,126	Decrease...91,975

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,842,580, being an increase of £717,550; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £23,498,220, showing an increase of £596,600, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£23,498,220	£19,848,607
Reserve	15,855,640	10,973,652
Notes in circulation	24,842,580	22,874,955
Rate of discount	2½ ₰ cent.	3 ₰ cent.
Consols	93¾	94
French Rentes	52f. 25c.	74f. 75c.

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $2,059,808; amount marketed, $2,045,979.

The *Mark Lane Express* of May 8 says:

"The temperature of the past week has been lower on the whole, but with great fluctuations, and but little rain has fallen. The chief desideratum now being a month's warm weather. There can be no longer doubt about the grass, which in many town has been cut in some places for green food, with an unusually heavy swath, highly grateful to farmers, and this ought to tell upon the high rates hitherto paid for butter. Everything is indeed progressing; but the wheat is now no more wet, lest it should run too much to straw, and the yield be affected; although for that some of the spring the weather could not have been better. All over Europe the change has been very apparent and most welcome; and even in France, especially in the south, great expectations are raised as to the future, and with the capital in its rightful owners' hands, we may yet hope to see a side of prosperity set in for that unhappy country. With our general average verging upon 60s. per quarter, we have now reached a price which nothing but necessity can materially raise; and thus is the question raised, whether the late free deliveries from the farmers and granaries, as well as the liberal exports, have not brought us into a doubtful position as to holding out well before the next harvest will replenish our stores? It is true we have lately somewhat receded, but scarcely anything in the past week, and the difference between the London averages and those for the whole country explains the reluctance with which supplies are forwarded to Mark-lane. London only quotes 58s. 10d., and the country 59s. 7d.—the difference of a week in point of time partly but not sufficiently accounts for this; but it has been observable of late that as soon as rates decline in town supplies fall short in a like proportion, till without the help of good foreign the town millers could not feed their mills from Mark-lane; and as samples get more and more into strong hands this is likely to go on till imports from abroad become important enough to affect the whole kingdom, and bring English growers to a conviction that their game is up. Are these likely to come in, with French wants so obvious, German stocks so small, American doubtful, and Russian not fully assured? Time will settle the matter; but we are evidently in a very different position to that we have occupied for many a long year. The arrivals off the coast since the 28th of April were 6 cargoes, of which 5 cargoes were Wheat, and 1 of Oats. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 12 cargoes in all, viz.: Berdianski, 53s. @ 53s. 6d.; Ghirka. 47s. 2@52s.; Polish, 49s. 3d. @54s. 3@s.; Oats, 1 cargo, 5,000 quarters Riga, at 22s. 3d. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 77,067 quarters at 59s. 7d., against 66,339 quarters at 42s. 7d. in 1870. The London averages were 58s. 10d. on 1,754 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 29th April were 652,933 cwts. Wheat and 82,689 cwts. Flour."

The Gold Coin Question.

From the Journal of Commerce.

We have at hand quite a number of communications from various correspondents in relation to our recent remarks on the subject of light weight coin. The following from a well-informed gentleman shows how easy it is to be mistaken:

Editor of the Journal of Commerce:

If you examine the laws of the United States relating to coinage, you will find that the gold coins are not a legal tender if the weight deviates even very slightly from the legal standard. The law provides specifically how much deviation is permitted, in order that the coin may remain a legal tender. I have not the statutes at hand, or would give you the exact deviation allowed. Yours, &c.,

H.

There is no such law as "H." refers to, and the gold coins of the United States, in their natural state, are a legal tender without any restriction whatever. Coins that have been clipped, or punched, or sweated, or otherwise defaced and disfigured, are not a lawful tender, and the author of such defacement is punishable by fine and imprisonment. But the natural wear of coins, so long as they are not defaced, does not take them out of the operation of the Legal-tender act. The deviation to which our correspondent refers is in the coinage. Here the law is very strict, both as to alloy and weight. Double eagles, eagles and half eagles must not vary more in single pieces than half a grain, and quarter eagles and gold dollars not more than a quarter of a grain. As the double eagle weighs when coined 516 grains, a half-grain variation is a very infinitesimal percentage; but even this is not allowed as an average. In $20,000 of double eagles as they come from the coiner, the variation in the whole quantity must not be more than three pennyweights, whereas a half-grain variation in each piece would be over twenty pennyweights. But after the coin reaches the Treasury and once passes into circulation it is a legal tender "for all sums whatever," and no loss by abrasion in ordinary wear can interfere with this as long as the pieces are not "defaced." While upon this subject we may as well correct an erroneous impression that has become prevalent through some misstatements in certain of the papers. The Sub-Treasury has in fact made no such attempt to push off its small coin upon shippers as has been represented. Since the last shipping movement began, about $19,000,000 in gold havo been put up for shipment at the Sub-Treasury, of which about $15,000,000 were in double eagles, $3,000,000 in eagles, and less than $780,000 in half eagles, about which the clamor has arisen. The receive of $40 000,000 sealed up in the vaults has in it, we believe, about $10,000,000 of double eagles, [The actual amount is $17,000,000.—ED. TIMES.] but this is not an undue proportion of that kind of coin to keep on hand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TANNER & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 11 WALL-ST.,

NEW-YORK,

Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Exchange.

Orders executed at the Stock and Gold Exchanges. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

Buy and sell First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company.

☞ INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

To parties seeking perfectly safe and remunerative investments, we especially commend the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds are payable in gold at the expiration of thirty years, with interest, payable in gold semi-annually, at the rate of 7 3-10 per annum, and are a first and only mortgage upon the road, its rolling stock and 6,000 acres per mile of road.

Maps and pamphlets fully descriptive of this road and its bonds can be obtained of JAY COOKE & CO., Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad, No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD of Iowa, is now earning more than 12 ₰ cent. net on the amount of its entire bonded obligations.

Its 7 ₰ cent. gold bonds are equal for security to Government or any Railroad issue. They command a ready market, and we are prepared to buy and sell, on commission at 1 per cent. No investment in the market possessing equal guarantees of safety, returns an equal percentage of interest. The C., R., I. & P., Burlington and Quincy has given a traffic guarantee, and applies itself to invest in these bonds 50 ₰ cent. of the gross earnings derived from all business from this road. This is sufficient indication of the estimate of the enterprise by the largest and most far-sighted Corporation in the West.

Price 90 and accrued interest in currency. Pamphlets and full particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. The small amount remaining unsold are offered at NINETY-TWO AND ONE-HALF and accrued interest.

The security of these bonds is beyond any question, and the price, in comparison with other first-class railroad bonds, very low.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ CHOICE SECURITIES FOR INVESTORS. PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS, SEVEN PER CENT., GOLD, MAY AND NOVEMBER. IN THIS CITY AND LONDON AT 80c. FLAT.

J. G. COPELAND, NO. 33 PINE-ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 19, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	51	Resin, bbls	402
Beeswax, pkls	1	Cut-meats, pks	331
Cotton, bales	1,911	Butter, pkls	3,073
Copper, bbls	135	Cheese, boxes	1,274
Dried Fruit, pkls	3	Lard, pkls	40
Eggs, bbls	1,962	Stearine, pkls	20
Flour, bbls	7,086	Pea-nuts, bags	8
Wheat, bushels	38,350	Oil, Lard, bbls	56
Corn, bushels	20,900	Grease, pkls	80
Oats, bushels	20,712	Sugar, hhds	19
Corn-meal, bbls	99	Skins, bdls	79
Corn-meal, bags	825	Starch, boxes	2,234
Hops, bales	7	Tea, half chests	49
Hides, No	2,800	Whisky, bbls	207
Hides, bdls	222	Wool, bales	166
Horns, No	2,470	Tobacco, hhds	166
Leather, sides	11,554	Tobacco, boxes & cs	1,485
Spirits Turp., bbls	34		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Fine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool—7,900 bushels Wheat, 221 ₰ bush.; Machinery, 120 boxes Bacon, 700 bbls. Flour, 7,970 bushels Corn, 1,276 boxes Cheese, 200 bales Cotton, 75 bbls. Pork.

By the bark *Carnarvonshire*, for London—14,973 bushels Wheat, 40 bbls. Tobacco, 40 boxes Tobacco, 191 cakes Scraps, 50 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 200 cases Lobsters, 20 cases Corn, 60 cases Oysters, 33 pkgs. Beef, 2 pcs. Satin Wool, 58 pcs. Mahogany, 100 boxes Clocks.

By the brig *Fortunate*, for Queenstown and orders—8,219 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Charles*, for Antwerp—180 bbls. Resin, 222,966 gallons Crude Petroleum.

By the ship *Arurora*, for Rotterdam—4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,500 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Grahams Folly*, for Cronstadt—4,685 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Nazarena*, for Gallipoli—800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 6,197 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Glote*, for Smyrna—600 boxes Florida Water, 4,740 cases Refined Petroleum.

SASHES—Continues in limited request at $6 75@$7 25 for Pearls, and $6 75@$7 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been very moderate for all kinds, within our former range; sales 5,634 bags Rio for the *Benita* on private terms. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14c.@16c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15¾c.; Singapore, 17c.@21c.; Costa Rica, 15¾c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Rio, 13c.@15¾c.; Curacoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@10c.; gold, ₰ lb.

COTTON.—The offerings have been on a reduced scale, and prices have been quoted up 4c. ₰ lb., but the market has been less active; sales, 1,970 bales for early delivery, of which 672 bales were to arrive, and 168 bales to speculators. For forward delivery a moderate business has been reported, at an advance of 4c.@⅝c. on spot; sales, 7,700 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for June, 100 bales 15c.; 15¼c.; 200 bales, each June and July, at 15 5-16c.; together; July, 300 bales at 15¾c.; August, 100 bales at 15¾c.; September, 100 bales at 15¾c. And today, for May, 100 bales at 15¼c.; June, 200 bales at 15 5-16c.; 1,300 bales at 15¼c., 200 bales at 15 5-16c.; July, 600 bales at 15¼c., 100 bales at 15 9-16c., 900 bales at 15¾c.; 100 bales each, July, August and September, at 15¾c., together; 100 bales each, July and August, at 15¾c., together; August, 700 bales at 15¾c., 600 bales at 15¾c., 400 bales at 15¾c.; 200 bales each, August and September, at 15¾c., together. The receipts at this port today were 1,911 bales, including 912 bales from Norfolk, 373 bales from Indianola, 17 bales from Baltimore, and 609 bales ₰ railroad. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the Bulletin, were as follows: May 14.38c., June 15.06c., July 15.38c., August 15.44c.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11¾

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
ROBERT LE DIABLE. (Italian Opera.) Characters by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Mme. Agatha States, and Signori Villani, Caroselli and Formes.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
RANDALL'S THUMB. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Fisher, Marlowe, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and Miss Effie Germon.
MATINEE at 1¼ o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st. and 6th-av.
A WINTER'S TALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Mark Smith, Sheridan, and Mrs. Madenhauer and Miss Fateman.
MATINEE at 1¼ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
KIT, OR, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER. Leading characters by Mr. F. S. Chanfrau and Miss Rose Evans.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Mathews, Davidge, De Vere, Miss Linda Dietz and Miss Fanny Morant.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Mortimer, Pearson, and Miss Ada Harland.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
RANK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. Clarke, and Miss Lina Edwin and Miss Emma Germain.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S OPERA-HOUSE.
28th-st., corner Broadway.
NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
MATINEE at 3 o'clock.—POPULAR CONCERT. Artists, Miss T. Lasar, and Messrs. Charles Englemann, L. Paul and Antonio Mora.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
PANORAMA OF GERMANY and CONCERT.

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MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.
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Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.
City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 50 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, PARIS, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The military operations about Paris are still barren of decisive results, and the reports from both sides are somewhat contradictory. The authorities within the city continue their outrages, having stopped the services in some of the churches, plundered others and turned the Sisters of Mercy out of their convent. Several more journals have been suppressed, including the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The Committee of Safety express their determination to raze the city rather than surrender, and the reports speak of the state of affairs as a "reign of terror." Meantime the forces of the Versailles Government seem to be gradually drawing closer about the capital, and their flag now floats on Fort Vanvres.

BISMARCK has started for Frankfort to meet M. FAVRE for an exchange of the ratifications of the late treaty....The Duke of EDINBOROUGH has arrived in England from his trip round the world....Fifty thousand Turkish troops have been concentrated on the road from Constantinople to Wallachia....Discussion of the Washington Treaty in the English House of Lords has been postponed. The Irish bill still occupies the House of Commons.

GENERAL.

Advices from Mexico to May 12 represent revolution to be active at several points, and latent everywhere, and requiring only the announcement of the name of the successful candidate for the Presidency to become active in the interest of the defeated aspirant. President JUAREZ is said to be using the national treasury to promote his election, while LERDO is freely using his private fortune to accomplish his own election.

In the United States Senate yesterday some time was spent in explanations regarding the disclosure of the text of the treaty with England. Mr. FENTON and Mr. MORTON repelled insinuations which had been thrown against themselves, and several Senators spoke in favor of an examination of each member of the body. After this discussion the day was spent in Executive Session on the treaty.

The elections for Deputies to the Spanish Cortes were progressing in Porto Rico at the latest dates. Two hundred Venezuelans, escaping from that disturbed and insecure Republic, had arrived in Porto Rico.

A violent tornado and hail-storm passed over New-Kent County, Virginia, blowing down houses and trees, and destroying the crops in a belt a mile wide.

The colored people of Providence, R. I., celebrated the Fifteenth Amendment anniversary, on Thursday, by a salute of 100 guns, a military and civic procession, and a public meeting.

The attorneys of Mrs. LAURA FAIR have filed a bill of exception and an application for a new trial.

The State Constabulary bill, as reported by the majority of the Committee, has passed the Massachusetts House by a vote of 92 to 77. It provides for a commission to be appointed by the Governor and Council.

The Joint Committee of Congress to investigate Southern outrages, at a meeting in Washington, yesterday, appointed a subcommittee to take testimony at any point they may think proper, and to report to the whole Committee Sept. 20. The Subcommittee consists of Senators Scott, Poole and Blair, and Representatives Poland, Coburn, Stevenson, Beck and Van Trump.

The funeral of the miners shot a few days ago, took place yesterday in Scranton, Penn., and about 8,000 persons were in the procession. The preliminary examination of KEARNS, who is believed to have fired the fatal shot, is to be held today at Wilkesbarre, and those interested in the prosecution and defense, are exceedingly active and earnest. The prospect for resumption brightens. The miners have accepted the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's terms, and will resume on Monday.

Gov. HOFFMAN left Richmond, Va., for New-York, yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied by Gov. WALKER and other gentlemen as far as Norfolk.

After July 1 internal revenue officers will be supplied with stationery from the Treasury Department, and not immediately from the contractors.

DANIEL MALONY, of Uxbridge, Mass., was killed on Thursday near Farnumsville, by falling between the cars while riding on a freight-train.

A statement showing the receipts from the sale of internal revenue adhesive stamps from July, 1869, to May 18, 1870, gives a total of $13,966,484 19, and from July, 1870, to May 18, 1871, $13,923,185 36, a falling off on the receipts of $1,063,298 83.

The trial of BUFFUM, the murderer of JOHN L. SEAVERNS, of Newburg, is put down for Tuesday next, before Judge BARNARD.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Purser R. W. ALBERT, of the *Morro Castle*, for the prompt delivery of our Havana correspondence and papers.

The Rights of Passengers.

In the TIMES of this morning is a communication concerning the rights of passengers in public street conveyances, which brings up a question that demands serious consideration. If the circumstances of this case are correctly set forth, as we have no doubt they are, it reveals a state of things which we are sure will awaken very general surprise. It amounts to this,—that no passenger has any rights which his fellow-passengers are bound to respect, except bare safety of life and limb. The Fosters of the day may not, perhaps, break skulls and "mash faces" with absolute impunity in railway cars and omnibusses; but they may amuse themselves in any other manner, no matter at what cost of discomfort or annoyance to others, without risk of authoritative interference. The power of the Police cannot be called in, except to protect them against absolute assault and battery.

One at least of our railway companies has recently posted a notice in its cars that drunken and disorderly persons will not be allowed to travel in them, and that conductors must enforce this rule. But the questions at once arise—first, "What is drunkenness and disorder?" next, "How are conductors to enforce this rule?" For the question as to drunkenness and disorder is one that will have to be decided. Both those conditions are comparative, and have their degrees. NINON DE L'ENCLOS used to get tipsy on her soup. That is, her spirits were so light and easily raised, that soup and half a glass of sherry would make her as hilarious as many other women would hardly be after a full dinner, with their modicum of claret and champagne. Must our Ninons, gayly tripping from their soup, be excluded from any line of street-cars? Surely not. Then there was the witness who, having testified that, on a certain occasion, the prisoner was not drunk, and being asked when, in his opinion, a man was drunk, replied, "Well, ef a man wuz a lyin' on his back an' a feelin' up for the floor, I shed call that drunk." Must the conductor wait until a gentleman or a lady falls upon the floor of the car, and gropes up wildly in the air for support, before he decides that he or she is not sober enough to "ride in this car?" Why, FOSTER was not so drunk as that. How shall the question be decided?

Again, what is disorder? It will be found that what one man will call disorderly another will not, and that what by general consent would be regarded as orderly on some lines of travel would, on others, be pronounced insufferable disorder. We have no doubt that the hero of our correspondent's letter, sitting on the car-rail and first blowing his tobacco smoke into the faces of his fellow-passengers, and then reviling and threatening one of them, thought that he was quite in order. And it seems that, according to the practice of the Police, he was, if not the pink of propriety, at least quite within the line of such order as disentitled his fellow-passengers to protection. There are various standards of good behavior, and perhaps he was quite up to the standard on that line. But in a community like ours, may a man be required to change his manners in a public vehicle according to the line by which he travels? Must he, who usually travels on the Long Shore Road, assume Madison-avenue manners merely because he wanted to go to Murray Hill? Will the free and enlightened American citizen, who makes Judges by dropping a bit of paper into a glass globe, suffer a car conductor to be his master of ceremonies, with summary power of ejection? If the habits of any class or condition of men were avowedly or tacitly assumed as a standard, and the Police had power to save us from anything but robbery, murder, and maiming, there would be no difficulty; but as matters stand, the question is not so simple as it seems.

And then suppose the question of drunkenness and disorder decided, how is the conductor to enforce the rule? May he order whom he pleases to leave the car? We, all of us, are quite sure that he should order certain persons out; but are we willing that he should do so with us, he being sole judge of the proprieties, and our only remedy being a civil suit against the company by which he is employed? Suppose for instance, a conductor really believes that a passenger has not paid his fare, and is trying to cheat the company, is he to be allowed to use personal violence to save the company five cents? Fare must be paid, of course, and conductors must have such power as will enable them to collect it, and to preserve order under common circumstances. But shall a Police, which is powerless to protect passengers in their natural right to breathe pure air, and against revilings, foul language, and threats, to have full power to protect or even assist a conductor in forcibly ejecting a man who refuses to pay a double or even a single fare to the company? Plainly this will not do. It is absurd, although it is the present condition of our street railway Police.

The question is, really, a very simple one. The liberty that we enjoy in this country is not (although some persons seem to suppose it is) a right to take liberties with other people. The enjoyment of liberty ceases to be right when it interferes with the enjoyment of their liberty by others. The natural rights of all—the right to air, light, and the like—must be absolutely respected. And not only the rights of all, but of each one. No man has the right to fill the common air with the odor of tobacco-smoke, because he likes it, any more than he has to put rum in a public well or reservoir for the same reason. And this question is not one to be decided by majorities. If all the passengers in a car but one wish to smoke, if that one objects to smoking, they cannot rightfully do so, because he is standing on a natural right. No one man has, no number of men, however great, can have, the right to impair his use of the common air. So of light. Suppose a mischievous fellow were to sit on the rail, and with a piece of looking-glass throw the sun into the eyes of other passengers. That would be neither assault nor robbery, nor would it inflict any such damage as could be claimed in a civil suit, nor would it be disorderly in the sense of a breaking of the peace, or the making of an uproar. But who does not feel that it would be an outrage which should subject the perpetrator to being instantly walked off to the next station-house?

Reason and right then appear to point out this rule: That he who from his condition or his behavior is a serious annoyance to others is to be refused the opportunity to annoy them. A person who by drunkenness, filth, or disease, or by offensive behavior, such as smoking, or violence, or uproarious jollity, or offensive speech, such as ribaldry, profanity, obscenity, or threatenings, makes his fellow-passengers uncomfortable, should be removed from the public conveyance, the common enjoyment of which he interferes with. That removal should be made by an official person, who is responsible to a public and legal authority, by whose power he will be sustained if he is right, and punished if he is wrong:—in brief, to the Police. Until the Police have authority in our public vehicles, and it becomes their duty to protect us in the enjoyment of all our natural rights—air, light, and not least, the right to travel without exposure to blackguardism and threats of violence—such scenes will occur as that described by our correspondent, and as that which brought on the Foster trial.

News by Cable.

It is probable that the general public fail to take a very lively interest in the merits of the controversy at present pending between the management of the Associated Press, and the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Companies. The dispute is one, nevertheless, in which they are vitally interested, and in which the interests of the Press are strictly identical with those of the community. On its satisfactory adjustment depends the question, whether the stock and produce markets of New-York are to be subject to arbitrary disturbance by the precedence given to reports from irresponsible and interested sources, over those whose accuracy is unquestioned; whether news that becomes the property of all is to be delayed to permit of the passage of news which is monopolized by a few, and which can be used for purposes of private gain; whether, in short, the charter of the Companies is to be fairly and frankly adhered to, or whether its provisions are to be evaded whenever there is any personal end to be served in so doing. A correspondence extending over four months has failed to bring the managers and directors of the Cable Companies to face a simple question of fact. The dexterity with which the charges of Mr. GIMONTON have been evaded is worthy of the Greek sophists, who used to wriggle under the categorical method of SOCRATES. The dialectician celebrated in *Hudibras*, who could "divide a hair 'twixt south and south-west side," finds a rival in Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD and the co-directors, who appear to sign his manifestoes without the formality of reading them. Quibblers, however, like another class of persons of proverbial fame, should have good memories. The law, as laid down by the Cable Directors themselves, is, "that by agreement between the different connecting telegraph lines * * all messages are, and always have been, forwarded in the exact order of their receipt." Mr. SIMONTON, so long ago as the 31st January, alleged that in nine different cases the law as thus defined had been violated, to the prejudice of the Associated Press, and consequently of the public. On May 16, the confiding "prominent" citizens who indorse the management of Mr. FIELD, put their names to a document in which a challenge was given to both hemispheres to produce "a single instance in which this regulation has been violated." This successful imitation of the style of "mine ancient *Pistol*" failed to frighten the obdurate Mr. SIMONTON. He returned to the charge, with the quiet reminder that before inviting a fresh batch of instances, it would be well to dispose of those already on hand. And now the venerable PETER COOPER and his associate directors come once more to the front, with the highly-conclusive discovery that "not one of the messages of which you complain passed over any telegraph line under our control or that of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD."

To appreciate the exquisite frankness of this declaration, it is necessary to refer to the accompanying letter of the New-York Superintendent of the English Cable Company, in which the messages complained of are traced to the wires of the French Company. When it is further borne in mind that both Companies are partners in a single business concern, having a common purse, a joint management, and a common responsibility, the highly-conclusive nature of the reply will be at once apparent. These very directors put their names to a letter in which the joint agreement of the lines was acknowledged, and the duties arising out of it were defined. It is but charitable, therefore, to give them the credit of being entirely innocent of what the controversy is all about, otherwise we should be led to infer that they were abetting a deliberate attempt to suppress the truth. Mr. SIMONTON may at least be congratulated upon having elicited an admission that certain messages were wrongfully and illegally delayed. We trust that it may not take him so long to fix the responsibility as it has done to establish the question of fact. The mania for whitewashing has not, surely, taken so thorough a possession of our leading citizens, that any of them can be found willing to brave the obloquy of deliberately refusing to expose the perpetrator of a grievous wrong.

The San Domingo Toe Disease.

It must, we think, be counted a hopeful symptom of convalescence that the rabid *virus*, which has for months past afflicted the hearts and heads of the opponents of San Domingo, has at last worked its way down to the extremities of its patients. Its latest manifestation comes to us in the shape of a San Domingo "toe disease," which appears to have broken out simultaneously among the Dominican darkies and their sympathizers hereabouts, almost immediately after the United States Commissioners left the shores of that unfortunate island. Far be it from us to throw discredit upon the reports of the ravages of this "toe disease," or to make light of the danger that attends its new manifestation; on the contrary, we think the proofs of its existence are quite as well established as most of the other facts about San Domingo that have emanated from the same source, and that it furnishes quite as weighty an argument against annexation. The only wonder with us is that no attempt has yet been made to discover the origin of the "toe disease" and to fasten the responsibility for it where it belongs—on the Administration at Washington. That a proper investigation would result in tracing the disease directly and unmistakably to Gen. GRANT, we have not a shadow of doubt. Indeed, we have been informed on good authority, that a distinguished Massachusetts Senator has in his possession a private letter from a native of San Domingo, whose respectability is vouched for by the President of the Haytian Republic, in which Gen. GRANT's agency in bringing about this "toe disease" is clearly and convincingly set forth. It would appear from this letter that Gen. GRANT concocted an infamous plot to get rid of the few Dominicans who were unfavorable to his annexation scheme, and accordingly he issued secret orders to the navy officers and all others who should visit the island to take special pains to tread on the corns of the anti-annexationists—knowing full well that in that tropical climate mortification would be likely to set in, and that would be the last of them. The writer says, (as we are informed,) that he himself came near being made a victim to the plot; that on the arrival of the United States Commissioners at Samana, he was hustled about most unmercifully in the crowd, and had his corns trodden upon three times, (once, he thinks, by a correspondent of the *World*,) and that, on his remonstrating with one of the Commissioners, he was told distinctly that it was according to orders from the President of the United States. He adds that his corns were mashed to a jelly, and that it was only by continuous soaking in a bottle of Jamaica rum, kindly sent him by the President of Hayti, that his life was preserved. Others, who were unable to get the rum, fell speedy victims to the toe disease, and thus another crime is added to the many committed by Gen. GRANT in carrying out his diabolical scheme of annexation.

A Tempest In a Tea-pot.

We believe that most readers of the newspapers will be rather glad when all this racket about the *Tribune* correspondents is over. In the meantime, we may fairly ask the *Tribune* itself whether it does well to be so angry? Why should it wish "to be the death" of Senator CONKLING or Senator CARPENTER? It is a free country, and these gentlemen are entitled to hold their opinions—quite as much, for instance, as Senator FENTON, who also seems to be as lively as a bull at fly-time. We must say that we think the *Tribune* is in the right in declaring that it is the duty of the Government to keep its own secrets, and not the duty of newspapers to perform that work for them. But the *Tribune's* case is not made stronger by all this hammering away at two Senators who think it a shame that an important document should be published before the proper time. It seems to be quite evident that somebody or other in the Senate does not think it worth while to preserve strict reticence with regard to the "secret" sessions of that body, and we cannot wonder that Senators CONKLING and CARPENTER should try to discover the offender. They may or may not be on the right scent—of that we have no means of judging. But they have not yet committed a capital crime. What they say is quite right in itself. It does not appear, however, that the editor of the *Tribune* received the treaty under circumstances which rendered it dishonorable in him to publish it. How he got it is best known to himself—but we do not see that because some Senators complain of its premature disclosure he should go for their scalps in this fierce manner. It looks like the renewal of an old grudge—and we are sure that Senator FENTON, who is so anxious to see peace and good will prevail, as he told us in a recent speech, must be rather sorry to see the *Tribune* inventing debates in order to "wring the withers" of his colleague, Mr. CONKLING. Let us have something like fair play. If the officers of the Government cannot keep the business intrusted to them within their own circle, newspapers are very likely to get hold of it—and what do newspapers exist for but to publish the news? People buy them for what they are sometimes blamed for publishing. The *Tribune's* warfare upon the Senators who object to these "leakages" is quite another thing—and we may, without offense, suggest to our contemporary the use of a little moderation. It has had a very good innings—and now we hope its correspondents will be released, and that the lives of Senators CONKLING and CARPENTER will be spared. They are "ower young" to die yet.

Two Curious Discoveries.

Turning from the deplorable spectacle of the fierce fratricidal strife which is devastating the world's fairest capital, it is pleasant to find elsewhere in France traces of the scientific zeal and ingenuity which have made her more illustrious than her victories. All Frenchmen, it seems, are not absorbed in the agreeable effort to cut each others' throats. Here and there throughout that unhappy country are still a few tranquil spirits, who in the midst of war and misfortune, continue to woo science as earnestly as in time of peace. Of this class is a certain worthy professor of the College of Saintes in Charente Inferieure. His researches have led him to a discovery which may be of great utility, and is certainly most curious. This is no less than what he himself calls bottling the sun, that is to say, fixing its heat in a closed vessel in such a way as to be used at will. The process is as simple as its results are remarkable. A vase constructed for the purpose, of some material not mentioned, is exposed during a quarter of an hour to the action of the sun's rays. Then it is hermetically sealed with a cork, through which a small hole has been drilled. Before this hole a powerful lens is held, and the imprisoned rays made to converge on the wick of a candle placed at the distance of about a yard from the vase. Almost instantly the candle is lighted. The experiment, we are told, was many times repeated, and always with the like success. As the French journal wherein we find this account enthusiastically remarks, it is prodigious, and may pave the way for very important results. Presently some one will be inspired to find a means of bottling the sun's light as well, so that we may dispense with gas and all other artificial illuminators, and rejoice in perpetual sunshine night and day.

A discovery of probably more immediate practical value is that claimed to have been made by M. ZALIWSKI, and reported to the French Academy of Sciences at a recent sitting. M. ZALIWSKI, we take to be a Pole, and if so, he offers an honorable contrast to many disorganizing countrymen who are occupied in ruining Paris. He asserts that a hollow cylinder, of tin, for example, open at the top and sharp-edged at the bottom, properly ballasted and put in a vessel of water, will presently move from west to east. This direction, he states further, never varies, and what is still more curious, the movement becomes readier and more perceptible the oftener the cylinder is used for the purpose. Should M. ZALIWSKI's assertions be borne out by trial, the experiment will afford an easy and accurate method of correcting the aberrations of the compass on iron vessels. This difficulty, it is well known, has long been a serious obstacle in modern navigation, and the means adopted to rectify it have not always proved entirely safe. A regulator so simple, sure, inexpensive, and convenient as that suggested by M. ZALIWSKI, would be of almost incalculable service to seafarers, and indeed to humanity at large.

Police Exploits.

The varied and ornamental inefficiency of our Police under present rule being so notorious, it is not surprising that thieves, burglars, and ruffians of every description have gathered to this City like reapers to the harvest. What reason these persons have to be contented with the success of their labors, our news columns day by day reveal. Only uncommon stupidity or rashness exposes them to danger of arrest, and with ordinary skill and prudence, the housebreaker and footpad may ply their agreeable avocations as free of hindrance, and as sure of profit, as any plodding tradesman whom they chivalrously despoil. Even if, by some inexcusable bungling, one of these nocturnal operators makes an arrest unavoidable, the culprit is speedily released by a complaisant Alderman or Justice whom he has helped to elect. But his surest reliance is on the masterly inactivity of the Police. A few nights ago, it will be remembered, a burglar was captured by a gentleman residing in Ninety-second-street, who then gave an alarm. This, after a long interval, was responded to by a Central Park policeman, and an officer from a distant Precinct on the other side of the Park. The patrolmen, on the beat in which the arrest was made knew nothing of it until a late hour of the following morning. Barring the ultimate arrest, this is a sample of what occurs every night in some part of the City.

We need not, therefore, expect any great amount of protection from the men to whom that duty is allotted. But when these sworn guardians of our lives and property outdo in violence and insult the ruffians whom it is their duty to suppress, we seem to have a just right to complain. Not long since a mere boy, helpless with liquor, was clubbed to death by three stalwart policemen, who found it easier thus to dispose of him than to carry him to the lock-up. Charges of similar unprovoked assaults on inoffensive citizens for slight provocation are often made to the Commissioners. But the crowning outrage was achieved on Saturday night by Patrolman JOHN B. FITZGERALD, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct. That versatile officer diversified the monotonous routine of duty by dogging a lady and a gentleman, her brother, on their way home to their residence, after midnight. Insensible to this delicate attention, they shut the door in the face of their follower. Whereupon that importunate official, not to be denied, rang the bell and asked to see the young lady, whom he greeted on her appearance with a volley of obscene abuse, and finished his polite visit by knocking her down. The brother, who interfered to protect her, was similarly served, and, flushed with the terrors of victory, the heroic patrolman departed. He has since been arrested, and will, doubtless, after the formality of admission to bail, and dismissal from the force, be promoted to some more lucrative and easier office in the gift of his approving masters.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Commune has just suppressed eleven more Parisian journals, including the fortnightly *Revue des deux Mondes*, of Orleanist proclivities and cosmopolitan influence. This latest holocaust of newspapers makes about forty in all which the adventurers of the Hotel de Ville have deemed dangerous to the public peace. It speaks volumes for the independence of the Parisian Press, that it should, in the face of a genuine Reign of Terror, persist in its protests. How fantastic the tricks are of the Central Committee may be conjectured from the fact that journals like the *Commune*, started for its special advocacy, have fallen under the common ban. When the acts of the Commune take their place in history, they will furnish a very instructive illustration of how nearly the tyranny of the mob corresponds with the tyranny of the autocrat, as well as how surely the one conducts to the other.

Even CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM has come to a partial realization of the fact that the Democracy is not the party of the times, and needs the infusion of new principles in order to have a chance of becoming acceptable to the people. At the Convention of the Montgomery County, Ohio, Democracy, he introduced a long series of resolutions, and made an explanatory speech to the effect that the auspicious moment had arrived in the tide of Democratic affairs when, shaking off the weight of the dead past, the party could at once place itself at the head of the nation. This discovery has been made too late, and the history of the speaker is too well known for the people to pin their faith on any doctrines that he may present. VALLANDIGHAM can only find new principles for his party by taking them from the work of their adversaries. A man that has emerged so lately from the rebel lines need not complain if some little skepticism is manifested as to the sincerity of his conversion. At any rate, the party for whom he attempts to speak must produce something better than the husks of empty professions, before they can expect to make any appreciable advance in public confidence.

If, as asserted in a cable telegram, the Duke of BROGLIE is to succeed JULES FAVRE as French Minister of Foreign Affairs, it augurs somewhat ill for the permanence of the Republic. The presence in the Thiers Cabinet of MM. FAVRE, PICARD and SIMON has been accepted by moderate Republicans as a sort of guarantee that the Executive was sincere in its avowed loyalty to the existing form of Government. It is well known that the majority of the Assembly take little pains to conceal their dislike of the only members of the Ministry who are Republican by conviction. The sacrifice of M. FAVRE to a representative Orleanist like the Duke of BROGLIE, might help to make the Ministry more homogeneous, followed as it certainly would be, by the resignation of his Republican associates; but it would hardly increase the confidence of the large towns in the leadership of M. THIERS, nor would it dispose people to expect that the Republic would do more than outlast the civil war.

Two panels, one of five hundred and the other of two hundred, have been exhausted, and but eleven jurors obtained for the trial of WILLIAM FOSTER. A new panel of three hundred and fifty has been ordered, returnable on Monday morning, among which the twelfth juror, with his mind in the requisite condition, may possibly be found. The serving on juries in capital cases is becoming a very irksome, as well as unpleasant duty. These trials usually last for a considerable time, and a business man can ill afford to spare the time from his personal affairs. Another reason for shirking this duty is a certain dislike to aid in procuring the death of a man, even if proven guilty of murder. The fact of having formed an opinion affords an easy escape from the troublesome obligation. The rule excluding jurors for reasons of opinion is a relic of the past. It was adopted before the days of the newspaper and the telegraph, and should give way to the enlightenment of the age. That eleven fairly intelligent men could be found in the City of New-York who had not formed an opinion with reference to the murder of Mr. PUTNAM seems almost incredible, and it is possible that the new panel of three hundred and fifty will be sifted in vain to find the twelfth.

Mr. RUSKIN is the veritable "Mrs. Partington" of modern political economy. Half a dozen of cabbage-gardens is the metaphorical broom with which the author of *Modern Painters* proposes to sweep back a whole Atlantic of progress. In Mr. RUSKIN's estimation, the world was happy before it was cursed with WATT and STEPHENSON. The steam-engine and the railroad have been, he believes, forces of diabolical origin and purpose, and Arcadia can only be restored by abolishing them. RUSKIN's model farmers are to abjure the aid of machinery as they would that of the fiend, are to transport the fruits of the earth on the backs of their own beasts of burden, and are to shun a railroad car as they would deadly poison. Whether they are to be permitted to wear clothes on whose production machinery has been employed, we are not informed, nor does this benefactor of English workmen give them any hints as to the manufacture of hard-chipped flint spades, after the manner of their ancestors. Doubtless, all this will be explained next Christmas, when Mr. RUSKIN sets aside the tenth part of his earthly possessions to establish his paradise of unperverted labor, unless, indeed, the friends of the philosopher apply for a commission *de lunatico* in the interval.

News from the coal mines that a general resumption was to take place has been heretofore the precursor of new outrages and riots. The public has been so often deceived by reports of resumption, that it has ceased to have any faith in them. Now, however, unless either the miners or operators act in very bad faith, work will soon be commenced. Some time since, by mutual agreement, the question of wages was referred to Judge ELWELL as umpire, both parties agreeing to be bound by his decision. He has decided the question by dividing the difference. If either party refuses acquiescence in this decision, it will be evidence of bad faith, and show the public who is to blame for the long continuance of the strike.

The New-Jersey Railroad Lease.

The paper prepared by the Committees of the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Railway Companies for the lease of the property of the latter was again submitted to the Board of Directors of the united companies at Trenton yesterday. The Committee had made all the required alterations, and the lease was submitted in complete form. The Board held a lengthy meeting, and finally accepted the report, and ordered it to be submitted to the stockholders without amendment. The proposition of the Reading Railroad Company for the lease of the property was withdrawn.

WASHINGTON.

Who Betrayed the Secret?—Instructions and Explanations—Prospect of the Early Ratification of the Treaty—Farewell Dinner to the Commissioners—Miscellaneous Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock this morning. The debate of yesterday seemed to have left some stings, since several Senators engaged in a mutual attempt to clear themselves and each other of any suspicion of having furnished the treaty for publication. Mr. FENTON had gathered up such information as he was able, to show that suspicion had fallen upon himself, and made a personal explanation, characterizing the insinuation that he had anything to do with it, "as cowardly as false," and the charge as "no less infamous than wanton and ridiculous." Mr. HARLAN hoped all the Senators who had received advance copies from the State Department would have the opportunity to go before the Committee and exculpate themselves, and Mr. MORTON and Mr. WILSON both put in a plea of not guilty to any indictments against them. Mr. TRUMBULL and Mr. SUMNER both stated that there was no testimony before the Committee pointing toward any Senator. Mr. EDMUNDS drew the moral from the uneasiness manifested that the truth was necessary to clear up existing suspicions, and then the Senate went into Executive Session. Mr. CARPENTER and Mr. CONKLING were not present during this discussion, or doubtless it would have been longer.

MINISTER BANCROFT.

There is a report to-night that Minister BANCROFT has positively resigned and that his successor will be appointed at once. This report is not well founded. It is well understood that it is Mr. BANCROFT's desire to be relieved, but the reference of the San Juan boundary question to the Emperor of Germany as arbitrator, has put a new phase on the Berlin mission, and the President and Mr. FISH, it is now understood, desire Mr. BANCROFT to remain until this matter is disposed of, so that the Government may avail itself of his very thorough knowledge of the subject.

THE SENATE INQUISITION.

The Investigating Committee on the disclosure of the treaty will resume their inquiries to-morrow morning, and have summoned a number of additional witnesses, among whom are several correspondents, and one or two gentlemen who helped the correspondents make a copy of the treaty from the copy in their possession on the night in question. The Senators on the Committee express a very positive conviction that they will speedily be able to show where the treaty came from, and how it was done.

THE TREATY BEFORE THE SENATE.

The Executive Session today lasted four or five hours, and it is said was mainly occupied in a speech from Mr. SUMNER, lasting two hours or more, the comment on which is that Senators are in doubt as to what he really intends to do about the treaty, while some seem to think he will after all vote for ratification. He is said to have found many analogies between the Jay Treaty and the present treaty, and furnished in his speech the usual amount of interesting historical information. He suggested the adoption of some rules for the discussion of the treaty, whereupon Mr. HARLAN is said to have replied that he thought the existing rules of the Senate provided for existing necessities, and that the best thing the Senate could do was to ratify the treaty and adjourn. It is stated to-night that Mr. SCHURZ has announced his intention to vote for ratification. The Democrats are divided on the subject. Mr. THURMAN will certainly vote for ratification, and probably others of the same faith also will. It is now believed that the treaty will be ratified on or before Wednesday next.

BREAKING UP OF THE JOINT COMMISSION.

Secretary FISH gave a parting dinner to-night to the members of the Joint High Commission and the members of the Cabinet and their ladies. Dinner was served for twenty-two. It was a sort of social leave-taking, as on to-morrow this diplomatic circle begins to break up. Sir JOHN and Lady MACDONALD leave for Canada, and Gen. SCHENCK, accompanied by his three daughters, also leave to-morrow for New-York, preparatory to their departure in the *Cuba* on Wednesday next. Earl DE GREY and his colleagues hope to be able to join Gen. SCHENCK by the time of departure, as they have engaged passage by the steamer. The prospect now is that they will be able to do so, as by that time the treaty will be ratified, or be beyond danger of either rejection or modification.

CONTRACTS FOR ENVELOPES.

Senators EDMUNDS and RAMSEY, and Mr. BLACKFAN, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, today opened the bids for supplying the Post-office Department with 15,000,000 of envelopes. The contract will take the place of the Reay contract, about which there has been so much controversy.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE ENGLISH COMMISSIONERS.

Earl DE GREY, accompanied by Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, of the High Joint Commission, visited the Franklin School-house, in this city, today, and were courteously received and conducted through the building by the Trustees, the Superintendent and the architect. This is the largest and most costly public school edifice in the District of Columbia. The visitors made many inquiries concerning the arrangement, architecture and cost of the edifice. They witnessed the exercises of the pupils in the male grammar school, and when they reached the female grammar school the talking propensities of the visitors were developed, and both the Earl DE GREY and Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE made brief addresses complimentary to the schools, and acknowledged the superiority of both system and management of our public schools over those of England. Earl DE GREY is in charge of, and has taken great interest in, the educational department of England for the past ten years. The British High Commission have made their arrangements for an early departure from the country, having advertised that all claims against them must be delivered to-morrow, after which time no debts will be recognized.

THE WEATHER REPORTS.

Arrangements have been made by the War Department for the resumption, on the 24th inst., of the regular telegraphic circuits for the simultaneous transmission of weather reports to all the principal cities on the sea and lake coast of the United States, in accordance with the plan so successfully inaugurated last November. Reports will be received at those points from forty-eight stations, and the promised co-operation of the officers and employes of the Western Union and International Ocean Telegraph Companies insures facilities for the development of meteorological telegraphy unequaled in any other country. Much interest is manifested in the continued success of the undertaking by the Boards of Trade, Commercial and Agricultural Associations, and by scientific institutions generally, and the results of such well-directed efforts cannot, it is thought, fail to be of importance to the every-day business of all classes of citizens.

INDIAN VISITORS.

The Indian delegation now here have been employed most of the time since their arrival in visiting various places of interest in the city.

CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS.

The Senate today confirmed the following nominations:

Ex-Senator Willard Warner, of Alabama, as Governor of New-Mexico; Rev. C. B. Boynham, of this city, Recorder of the General Land Office; Edwin L. Stanton, son of the late Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary for the Territory of the District of Columbia; William Harmon, of Vermont, Consul at St. Johns, Canada; R. H. Millrov, Marshal for Wyoming Territory; David H. Budlong, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fif

THE PREVAILING GRIEVANCE.

An Incident of Car Travel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The trial now going on in our yet unfinished Court-house may possibly end in such a manner that it will be a settled point that to kill a man for remonstrating with you mildly, because of your rude behavior in a public vehicle, is not according to law. But there is reason to fear that it will not settle the point that passengers on our street-railways have a right to protection against discomfort, annoyance and insult. I am led to this opinion by a recent personal experience, which I will relate. A short time ago I was a passenger on a railway that passes the Times Office. The car was crowded, and I stood upon the rear platform. Sitting upon the rail, and facing me, was a man whom I at once recognised as one of our ruling classes. He was a big, besotted fellow; an ugly customer. He was smoking a vile cigar, the fumes of which he blew freely into the faces of his fellow-passengers, and even into the car, where there were several women, and which, smoker as I am, I found very offensive. I said nothing to him; but, on the appearance of the conductor, I asked, "Is smoking allowed here?" The answer was a surly, "Sometimes they do it." But before his answer was well made, my friend upon the rail broke out upon me with abuse. I must give him credit for the command of a copious and varied vocabulary. The nature of it may be gathered from his advice, frequently repeated, that I had better go and soak my head, and from his expression of a wish and an intention to mash my face. Now, the soaking of my head did not appear to me at all necessary, and the mashing of my face seemed to me a process so entirely uncalled for, and indeed so objectionable, that I inwardly determined to interpose all possible obstacles to its completion. I said nothing, however, but stood still, as meek as Moses, and as silent. This did not placate the voluble person, at whom I fear I must confess I did not look in an approving manner. He thereupon announced to all present that he didn't allow no man to take airs with him. On his repeating this declaration in a very loud confidential tone to a companion perched beside him, that gentleman did apologize for me, and attempt to smooth matters over and make things pleasant by saying, "Well, never mind, it takes all sorts of men to make a world." A laudable effort, but unsuccessful; for the abuse was fitfully repeated. At last, the conductor appearing again, I said to him. "This is very offensive and outrageous. Can't you stop it?" The surly reply was, "I've no control over a man's tongue." After a moment of surprise, I turned to the man and said, "If you don't stop this abuse, I'll put you in charge of the first policeman we meet." "The —— you will! I should like to see you do it. Who the —— are you that I shouldn't abuse you?" "O, I'm nobody in particular; but you've no right to abuse any one in a public car." "The —— I 'aint! I'll let you see. Jess you speak to a policeman, and I'll mash your face. I'd do it for five cents." The idea of having my face mashed, particularly at so very small a price, was again not agreeable; but I kept my place and looked out for a policeman. None appeared, and the abuse continued; but the outraged deity did not, in his clemency, execute his threat. I rode some streets past my stopping-place without being able to see a policeman, and, having an appointment, was obliged to leave the car.

Now, mark the sequel. The next day a Sergeant of Police came into a car in which I was riding, and, noticing that he was a bright, intelligent, capable-looking officer, I asked for the seat next him and quietly told him the story of the day before. To my surprise, he told me that the conductor had no right to put the man off the car for his conduct, and that a policeman could not have arrested him on my complaint, there being no breach of the peace. That there might be no mistake, I asked a second time, telling the story very exactly, and was told again. "No; your only remedy would have been a civil suit."

This being the case, it seems to be settled at present that, although a man or woman has the privilege of bringing a suit for damages against a ruffian, we are not entitled to the protection of authority unless our masters go to the length of at least attempting to break our skulls or mash our faces. It is well to have this understood.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. G. W.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 16, 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

"I VESPRI" AT THE ACADEMY.

M. ALBITES varied the monotony of the regular repertory by producing, last evening, at the Academy, "I Vespri Siciliani." The large audience to which the past three weeks' experience has accustomed the artists was not wanting, nor was its expressive manner of showing approval of the performance. A few passages of Signor VERDI'S composition, interpreted with proper spirit and resources, sustain the work, which in its entirety is ambitious and elaborate rather than impressive. To these portions of "I Vespri" was done ample justice, yesterday, by Signor VILLANI, Signor ORLANDINI, Signor SUSINI, and Mrs. STATES. The first of the five acts passed off rather quietly, but in the second, *Giovanni di Procida's* air, "O Tu Palermo," recited by Signor SUSINI, in spite of a then incipient hoarseness, which became fatal before the entertainment ended, produced an excellent effect. In the third scene the duet between Signor VILLANI and Mrs. STATES, commencing, "Presso alla Tomba," was more striking still, and the soprano's very difficult cadenza, brilliantly executed by the lady, awoke actual enthusiasm. The finale of this part of "I Vespri," the chorus "Del Piacer," was very well sung, and it closed the act with the best results. In the third act, the tenor and bass duet, "Mentre con Templo," was admirably delivered by Signor VILLANI and Signor SUSINI, while the finale was done with precision and power. In act the fourth, the cavatina "Giorno and Pianto" was sung with much sentiment by Signor VILLANI, and the duet "O Dolce Raggio," for soprano and tenor, was rendered with all desirable energy. The fifth act will be remembered chiefly by its exquisite bolero, "Merce Dilette Amiche," which Mrs. STATES recited with so much ease and sparkle that its repetition was exacted by an unanimous demand. Having thus noted the salient points of the representation, we may say in regard to the stage-setting that is denoted unusual care and liberality, without, of course, reaching that perfection which, in view of what we may rather irreverently designate as the padding of the score, is commendable, if not actually necessary. Signor NICOLAO did more creditable labor than usual, but we cannot overlook the need for a more appreciative reading of pages of which the melodic beauties depend for exposition on the orchestra. To-night there will be a special entertainment instead of the habitual matinée. "Roberto" will be brought out, and Miss KELLOGG will be heard for the first time as *Alice*, with Mrs. STATES as *Isabella*, Signor VILLANI as *Roberto*, and Signor CAROBELLI as *Bambaud*.

A Singular Story From Elmira—Numerous Private Marriages Among Young People.

From the Elmira Advertiser, May 18.

Almost, if not quite, a year ago, some half-dozen or more of young lads and misses, all of them members of the families of some of our most reputable citizens, took it into their heads to be married. Whether it was a premeditated affair, considered as a joke, or was a wild freak of a moment when they were all collected together, and each one more or less excited to it by the presence of the others, we cannot say, but the ceremony was privately and secretly performed for each couple, and they were really and truly married. That many of them consider it merely a joke is borne out by the fact that, after the performance, each returned to his or her home. As time passed along, one after another, two or three confessed their situation and their conduct to their surprised and saddened parents, and the marriage, which is said to be a legal and binding one on all in these cases, was acknowledged.

THE GUMBLETON MURDER.

Arrival of the Alleged Murderer in this City—Particulars of His Arrest in Germany.

It will be remembered that on the morning of the 19th day of last November, in the City of Chicago, the body of an unknown man was found on the edge of the lake near the city which bore unmistakable evidence of murder having been done, in a deep cut over the eye and a fracture of the skull. Capt. JOHN H. DIXON, of the Chicago Police, immediately took the case in hand, and as a starting point first sought to establish the identity of the dead man. This was soon accomplished by learning that he was M. WILLIAM GUMBLETON, a native of Dublin, Ireland, who had arrived in the United States early in the preceding Summer. After spending some weeks in New-York he had gone to Baltimore, where he entered the telegraph-office with the purpose of learning telegraphy. In this office he met ALFRED ZIEGENMEYER, a German, only twenty-two years of age, who was also learning the profession, and a close intimacy soon sprung up between them. ZIEGENMEYER learned that GUMBLETON had some ready money, and the latter made no secret to his intimate that he had a letter of credit on BLAKE BROTHERS & Co., New-York, for $8,000, on which he had obtained small sums at different times from MCMEACHIN BROTHERS, Baltimore bankers.

On the morning of the 16th of November GUMBLETON left Baltimore for Chicago, with the avowed purpose of going into business, and took his letter of credit with him, and, as was subsequently learned, ZIEGENMEYER went with him. On the morning of the 19th, GUMBLETON having been found dead as stated, and the facts thus far narrated having been discovered, Capt. DIXON next turned his attention to discovering the whereabouts of ZIEGENMEYER, who was then suspected of the murder. The various facts upon which this suspicion was based have all been lately published, and need not now be repeated.

By telegraphing to Europe, Capt. DIXON found that ZIEGENMEYER had returned to Germany. By the active co-operation of Minister BANCROFT and of the American Consuls at Bremen and Brunswick, it was soon learned that the suspected man was in a small village at the foot of the Harts Mountains, twenty-four miles from Brunswick, where his father was engaged in business as a starch manufacturer. He had then paid off a mortgage of $6,000 on his father's property, and having previously obtained a passport from Minister BANCROFT upon fraudulent Tammany naturalization papers, was about to start for Switzerland when he was pounced upon, on the 15th of March, by Herr LEOPOLD MYERS, Director of the Brunswick Police, and $2,000, together with a pocket-book, subsequently fully identified as belonging to GUMBLETON, were found upon his person.

The fact of the arrest being immediately telegraphed to Capt. DIXON, he, on the 19th of March, started for Berlin, accompanied by Sergt. REHM, and reached that city on the 28th of April. He experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining custody of the prisoner, but after vibrating some days between the various departments of the General and Provincial Governments, finally succeeded, and, taking passage in the steam-ship *Weser* on the 8th instant, reached this City yesterday. The prisoner was locked up at Police Head-quarters, and will be taken to Chicago to be placed upon his trial. He has been very reticent ever since his arrest, and beyond a general denial of his guilt, has had nothing to say of the terrible tragedy. Capt. DIXON, however, is convinced that the testimony against him is conclusive, and must result in his conviction. The prisoner is five feet ten inches in height, has a florid complexion, full face, light brown hair, and generally is of prepossessing appearance. He is well educated, and is of a respectable class in his native land.

American Baptist Home Missionary Society.

By the thirty-ninth annual report of the Executive Board of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, just issued, it appears that the work of the Society is now divided into three departments—the Northern, the Southern and the Church Edifice. The Northern Department embraces all north of Virginia, Kentucky and Arkansas, including the Indian Territory and the Pacific coast. The Southern Department embraces the States and Territories south of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri and Indian Territory, including the Republic of Mexico. The Church Edifice Department is distinct from each of the others, and includes the correspondence and labor of obtaining and of appropriating all church edifice funds. These three departments are assigned each to a Secretary, who is expected to conduct the correspondence, and in every proper way to promote the interests of the Society in his own department. In the Northern Department there were 150 missionaries under appointment when the year commenced. There have been commissioned and re-commissioned in this department during the year, 217. These missionaries have labored and are laboring in twenty-eight different States and Territories. Twenty-three of these laborers are German Baptist ministers.

In the south half of the country over one hundred missionary laborers have been employed during the year.

The capital employed in the Church Edifice Department of the Society's operations is not sunken, or in any sense lost, but, while it is doing the Society's work, it is all safely invested at seven per cent. interest. The interest is thus constantly increasing the capital, and by so much increasing its power for good. Several thousand dollars has been added to the fund from this source during the past year.

The Alleged Poisoning of John Witzell.

In consequence of the statements circulated unfavorable to Mrs. WITZELL, widow of JOHN WITZELL, formerly a resident of Mott Haven, relative to the sudden death of her husband, an investigation has been commenced by Coroner BATHGATE at the request and expense of Mrs. WITZELL. The body, which had been removed to Woodlawn Cemetery, was exhumed yesterday afternoon, and such portions as would be likely to contain or be impregnated with poison were removed and taken charge of by Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, who has been engaged to make an analysis of the same. It is understood that Dr. BEACH will require about a fortnight for the performance of his task, until which time further proceedings of the Coroner's jury were adjourned. Coroner YOUNG, of New-York, accompanied Dr. BEACH to Woodlawn, and was present at the time the body was exhumed and the abdominal portions removed. The legs and arms of the deceased were badly decomposed. The trunk, although the least decayed, did not appear to be in the state of preservation recently represented.

A Brutal Outrage on Long Island.

A few days since one of the most brutal outrages ever perpetrated in Suffolk County was committed on a respectable white girl by a negro tramp in the vicinity of Hollow Hills. The girl was employed by a farmer, and on the morning in question was on her way to the barn for the purpose of milking the cows. The negro—a large, powerful man—seized her as she was entering the door, bound and gagged her, and then deliberately proceeded to effect his design. An hour later the girl was found unconscious from the injuries she had received. The negro is very dark, with high cheek bones, wore an army overcoat and a brimless hat. It is supposed that after committing the act he fled toward the Long Island Railroad. There is great excitement in the neighborhood, and hopes are entertained that the brute will be caught and punished.

New-Jersey Justice for John Enright.

In the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, JOHN ENRIGHT was convicted of highway robbery, and sentenced to hard labor in the State Prison for ten years. On the 16th of April, ENRIGHT came over from New-York, in the evening, to Hoboken, and, on leaving the boat, followed another passenger, PATRICK DURHAM, to the corner of First and Bloomfield streets, where he knocked him down and rifled his pockets. A policeman saw the act, and, following ENRIGHT, caught him. In endeavoring to escape, he threw away a pocket-book, which was secured by the officer and recognized as belonging to DURHAM.

The Knickerbocker Insurance Company.

A committee of policy-holders of the Knickerbocker Insurance Company met, last evening, at No. 27 Bowery, Dr. FRANKLIN in the chair. Complaints were received from twenty-five policy-holders, relating, as we have learned, to the forfeiture of policies. The Committee ordered a special meeing of the disaffected policy-holders to be called, to consider the steps to be taken in reference to these complaints.

Serious Accidents.

ARCHIBALD STEWARD, who resides in Pine-street, Jersey City, while loading his truck on Pier No. 40 North River, last evening, was kicked on the head by one of his horses, breaking in his skull so that the brain was exposed. He was taken to Park Hospital in a dying condition.... JOHN GOSS was run over last evening at Forty-fourth-street and Eleventh-avenue, by a car of a Hudson River Railroad train, and was severely injured about the head and body, besides having a foot cut off. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BASE-BALL.

The Excelsiors in the Field—An Exciting Contest.

The time-honored Excelsior Club, of Brooklyn, took the field yesterday in a match game for the first time this season, and though still rusty from their Winter retirement, they managed to inaugurate their sixteenth season with a well-earned victory over the strongest junior nine of Brooklyn, the Amity nine of South Brooklyn.

EXCELSIOR.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Jewell, c. f.	3	4	0	0
Frank, 3d b.	2	3	4	1
D. Chauncey, c.	3	3	6	1
Peters, p.	0	3	1	0
G. Chauncey, l. f.	0	1	1	0
Packer, 1st b.	3	2	7	0
Thompson, s. s.	3	2	5	5
Stillman, r. f.	2	1	0	0
Fianly, 2d b.	4	2	4	1
Total	20	21	27	9

AMITY.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Picket, 1st b.	1	2	12	0
Smith, c. f.	3	2	2	0
Cullen, c	0	2	5	0
Murphy, 2d b.	1	1	4	3
Clare, 3d b.	1	2	1	4
Degnan, s. s.	1	2	1	4
Donnelly, p.	1	0	1	2
Dunn, r. f.	0	2	0	0
Cummings, l. f.	1	2	1	1
Total	9	15	27	14

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Excelsior	1	3	0	1	8	0	3	3	1	—20
Amity	1	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	— 9

Umpire—Mr. FERGUSON, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.
First Base by Errors—Excelsior, 6; Amity, 5.
Double Plays—Excelsior, 3; Amity, 3.

Union Star vs. Eckford.

The contest between the junior Union Stars and professional Eckfords, which was played on the Union Grounds yesterday, resulted as follows:

ECKFORD.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Allison, 1st b.	2	2	9	2
Martin, r. f.	5	2	1	0
Nelson, 3d b.	3	3	2	2
Gedney, l. f.	3	3	0	0
Swandell, p.	1	3	2	1
Clinton, 2d b.	1	3	4	1
Chapman, c. f.	2	3	0	0
Holdsworth, s. s.	2	1	2	4
Snyder, c.	3	3	7	1
Total	22	24	27	11

UNION STAR.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Stephenson, s. s.	0	0	1	3
Stillwagon, p.	1	1	1	0
Clarke, 2d b.	0	1	7	3
Lavagan, c.	0	0	1	1
W. McKinney, 3b	0	0	2	2
McGee, c. f.	0	0	3	0
Bowles, r. f.	0	0	0	0
P. McKinney, lf.	1	1	0	0
Patterson, 1st b.	0	2	12	0
Total	2	5	27	14

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eckford	0	4	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	—22
Star Union	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	— 2

Umpire—Mr. STAFFORD, of the Flyaway Club.
Time or Game—One hour and forty-five minutes.
Runs Earned—Eckford, 8; Union Star, 1.

The White Stockings and the Olympics at Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The White Stockings, of Chicago, and the Olympics, of Washington, played a second game of base-ball for the championship today. Both SWEASEY and ALLISON played. At the close of the eighth inning the White Stockings had failed to score a run, but in the ninth inning, by terrific batting, coupled with errors by the Olympics, they scored 9 runs, (6 earned,) placing them 5 ahead. The Olympics, in their ninth inning, making 3 runs, lost the game by a score of 9 to 7.

The Athletics and Harvards.

BOSTON, MASS., May 19.—In a game of base-ball, today, between the Athletics and the Harvards, the former won by the following score:

Athletics	1	0	6	2	0	1	0	0	4	—14
Harvards	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	— 6

Games Today.

The College nine of Yale University visit the Union Grounds today, to play their return match with the Mutual Club, and in view of the recent victory of the Yales over the Eckfords a fine contest may be expected.

The Stars play the Nassaus today on the Capitoline Grounds, at 4 P. M.

Fleetwood Park—Trotting Yesterday—Great Sport Expected Today.

There was a trot at Fleetwood Park Trotting Course yesterday for $250 a side, best three in five, in harness, between J. MURPHY'S b. m. *Sarah*, and SIM SIMONS' b. g. *Jake*. *Sarah* won easily in three straight heats. The following is the result of the race:

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK TROTTING COURSE, MAY 19, 1871.—Match for $250 a side, best three in five, in harness:

J. Murphy's b. m. Sarah	1	1	1
Sim Simons' b. g. Jake	2	2	2

Time—3:06, 2:05, 3:07.

There will be a large attendance at Fleetwood this afternoon, if the weather is fine, as the best races of the meeting have been reserved till today. Such names as *Goldsmith Maid*, *American Girl*, and *Geo. Palmer* must certainly draw a crowd. A large amount of money has been invested on today's races, and *Goldsmith Maid* and *Lydia Thompson* were the favorites at Tommy Johnson's last night, as will be seen by the following pools:

Goldsmith Maid	150	205	310
American Girl	68	86	125
Geo. Palmer	66	80	115
Lucy	10	8	15

SECOND RACE—POOLS.

Lydia Thompson	40	55	75
Toronto Chief	30	44	60
Lady Wells	30	42	55
Royal John	30	41	65
Rosa Golddust	25	35	55
Field	50	78	102

Beecher on Rulloff and Murderers in General.

After a series of remarks last night at the regular Friday evening meeting in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on the duty of Christians to work for the reformation of the vicious members of society, Mr. BEECHER was asked by one of the audience whether he did not think there were cases, such as that of RULLOFF, on which to expend sympathy and time would be like casting pearls before swine? In reply he said: It is certainly necessary that men should use their common sense before taking hold of any case. I would not recommend a sweet girl of sixteen to attempt the reformation of a hardened old sinner of sixty, but I would not on that account excuse her from endeavoring to do good to some one. There is nothing can excuse us from steady, persevering work in this direction. As for RULLOFF, I can scarcely imagine a more repulsive subject. I am glad he is gone. For weeks I have seen nothing in the papers but RULLOFF, RULLOFF. When a man once commits a public crime of this kind, he at once becomes a hero, and every newspaper a picture-gallery. We are shown first how he appeared at the time he committed the act; then we have him on trial, his deportment there; then his behavior after the fact has been ascertained that the Governor won't interfere, and, last of all, a full-length sketch as he appeared at the execution. There is more interest aroused, and more writing done about a poor imbruted murderer than there is over the fate of an Empire, or the destiny of a race, and people are found to gloat over and feed upon these ghastly horrors. For one, when I see a murder in the columns of a paper I go as far round it as I would round a horse two weeks dead in the month of August. The whole thing argues a low public taste, and a lack of anything approaching refinement of feeling.

The Sheltering Arms.

A reception and presentation of banners took place at the "Sheltering Arms," Manhattanville, yesterday. The new Infirmary building, adjoining the grounds, was occupied by the Ladies' Association, who held a sale of refreshments and fancy articles, to aid in paying for and fitting up the building.

There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. The presentation of banners commenced at 3½ o'clock, by Mr. WM. P. LEE, to the "Ladies' Association" Cottage; by Mr. A. S. HEWETT, to the "Mrs. Peter Cooper" Cottage; by Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D., to the "John D. Wolfe" Cottage, and by Major MONTGOMERY, to the "James C. Montgomery" Cottage. The children presented a very neat appearance, and enlivened the proceedings very much by singing some songs appropriate to the occasion.

Working Men's Union—The Charges Against Nelson W. Young.

A regular meeting of the Working Men's Union was held last evening at its head-quarters, No. 327 Bowery, Mr. D. S. GRIFFIN in the chair. After considerable time spent in angry and purposeless debate, a report was received and adopted from the Committee appointed to inquire into the charge preferred against NELSON W. YOUNG of having, while President of the organization, appropriated $200 of the funds of the organization to advance his political interests. The Committee exonerated him, but Mr. D. S. GRIFFIN, who made the charge, insisted on the truth of his allegations. Mr. YOUNG denied that they were true.

A Secret Meeting of the Board of Health.

The Board of Health had a secret meeting yesterday, in the true sense of the term, for none of the Commissioners felt at liberty to disclose any of the proceedings. It is stated, however, that the object of the meeting was to consider the dilemma in which the Board is placed by the ridiculous reduction of the appropriation for its use to one-half the estimate, which is hardly sufficient to carry on the important and extensive labors of the Board for six months.

For $2 per line we will insert an advertisement one month in twenty-nine first-class Connecticut newspapers, including eight dailies. We refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well known. Lists sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

SPRING CLOTHING for Men and Boys, of elegant designs and fabrics, in the greatest variety, and at the lowest prices.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-street,
Broadway, corner Warren-street.
—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, May 21, will contain the following, among other sketches specially prepared for this edition:

NIGHT AND MORNING, a graphic account of a night spent in a Fourth Ward lodging-house. Much novel information will be given concerning the sleeping accommodation which can be commanded by an expenditure of from ten to twenty cents. People desirous of knowing how to live on three and a half dollars a week can have a 'longshoreman's recipe for the same; and a variety of other details equally amusing and interesting will be forthcoming.

The BOIS DE BOULOGNE—the scene of the death-struggle for the possession of Paris—will be described by one familiar with all its lights and shades. The great Parisian pleasure-ground will be sketched, as it was before its glory departed, and its aspects under a military point of view will be rendered intelligible to every reader.

Another article will be devoted to the recital of the terrible sufferings of THE SELF-EXILED SOUTHERNERS, who went to Brazil after the collapse of the Confederacy.

The Department of CURRENT LITERATURE will contain the usual excellent story, and extracts from the freshest books and periodicals, both at home and abroad.

NOTES AND COMMENTS will be distinguished by their customary variety and interest; the weekly summary of DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE will be copious, suggestive and readable.

The special department allotted to MILITARY GOSSIP will be copious and accurate in its details, and will be distinguished by all its accustomed value.

The SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS continues to form a special and notable feature of the Sunday edition.

The LATEST INTELLIGENCE received up to the hour of going to press will be amply and reliably given; local reports will be copious and interesting, and correspondence from the world's centres of interest may be looked for.

It is satisfactory to be able to announce the uninterrupted progress of our SUNDAY EDITION in public estimation. Advertisers may profitably take note of the exceptionally desirable character of its circulation as well as its steadily-increasing number of readers. To insure proper classification it is requested that advertisers should send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britian. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Is Your Blood Impure?—Take SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA. It has stood the test now for some fifty years—proved efficacious to hundreds of thousands of diseased persons, and is just the remedy needed for a Spring purifier.
For sale by all druggists.

It Will Relieve the Baby.
There is no mistake about it. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Dermatology.
Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, cures, with special prescriptions, falling, loss and premature gray hair, scurf, dandruff, itching, eczema, ringworm, scald-heads, alopecia and all cutaneous diseases or complaints of the scalp or head. The Doctor positively cures unnatural redness of the nose or face, black heads, flesh-worms, blotched disfigurations, greasy, odorous and rough skins; also moles, wens and warts permanently removed, without cutting, pain, or scars.
Call and see the Doctor, or send for circular.

Royal Havana Lottery.
$330,000 DRAWN EVERY 17 DAYS.
Prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled. The highest rates paid for Doubloons, Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Our Pearl Cassimere Hat
FOR FIVE DOLLARS,
"The" Hat for the times.
When you see this Hat, you will buy.
WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

Who Stole the Treaty?—The great question could have been answered and the country saved thousands of dollars had the treaty and its authors been under the protection of HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH. That has never been broken through without an alarm in season to save the property. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

For Vegetable Culture, Farm or Garden, use the CLIMAX FERTILIZER, sowing it with the seed, corn, peas, beans, melons, squashes, &c., as well as above. It will greatly improve the quality of peas, while advancing and increasing the crop. Put up in small bags. Price 50 cents.

To the Ladies.—Now is the time to free the complexion from Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan, by using PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is reliable and harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Patents—How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Design Patents, Trade-mark Patents, Assignments, &c. Instructions free. MUNN & CO., 37 Park-row, N.Y., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents; 24 years' experience; publishers *Scientific American*.

An Extra Train for Races at Fleetwood Park will leave 42d-st. depot at 2 o'clock, and remain until trotting is over. Per order,
P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.

Failure and Misery Avoided by a Phrenological examination at No. 389 Broadway. Talents, defects and right pursuit stated.

James Everdell, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding and ball cards, monograms, orders of dancing, original designs. Established 1846.

MARRIED.

BROWN—MARSH.—On Wednesday, May 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. N. W. Conkling, EDWARD J. BROWN to JOSEPHINE, daughter of James Marsh, of this City.

BULL—BLONDEL.—On Thursday, May 18, at Grace Church, by Henry C. Potter, D. D., RICHARD W. BULL, M. D., to Miss ELIZABETH BLONDEL, both of this City.

CLARK—BURGER.—In New York, May 18, 1871, by the Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., ALEXANDER CLARK to REBECCA BURGER, all of this city.

DITMARS—KILGOUR.—On Thursday evening, May 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Geo. D. Hulst, ABRAHAM DITMARS, of Flatbush, Long Island, to ISABELLA, second daughter of DAVID KILGOUR, Jr., Esq., of Brooklyn, E. D.

DIED.

AIKMAN.—On Thursday, 18th inst., LOUISA S., wife of John Aikman.
The funeral will take place on Monday, 22d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from No. 258 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

BRAINE.—Suddenly, May 18, at Tenafly, N. J., ELIZABETH, widow of the late James H. Braine, in the 68th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARRETT.—Suddenly, at Bedford, Westchester County, on Thursday, May 18, GEORGE RUSSELL, son of Sarah M. and the late Moses S. Barrett, aged 23.
Funeral from his late residence on Sunday, May 21, at 2½ P. M.

COVELL.—On Thursday, the 18th inst., WILLIAM H. COVELL.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Company E, Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his father, Dr. S. Covell, No. 23 East 17th-st., on Sunday, 21st inst., at 3 P. M.

CULVER.—Suddenly, at Exeter, N. H., the 16th inst., ANDREW R. CULVER, Jr., only son of Andrew R. and Sarah C. Culver, in the 18th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 508 Washington-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

GARDNER.—Suddenly, in Watertown, Mass., CHARLES B., only son of Symmes Gardner.
Notice will be given of funeral.

GREGORY.—In Jersey City, on Thursday morning, after a brief illness, of pneumonia, ANN MARIA, wife of Dudley S. Gregory, aged 66 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HEGEMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, 19th inst., suddenly, of paralysis, LYDIA ANN, wife of John Hegeman, in the 65th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 466 Pacific-st., on Sunday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.

LEE.—On Wednesday, May 17, at No. 109 Madison-av., Mrs. JOHN LEE, of Maryland, aged 83 years.
The friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.
Baltimore and Washington papers please copy.

NORTON.—On Friday, May 19, AUGUSTA W., widow of the late Benjamin Hammott Norton, in the 67th year of her age.
Funeral services on Sunday at 4½ P. M., at the residence of her son, Gen. E. F. Norton, No. 471 West 21st-st.

NORTON.—In this City, on Thursday, May 18, after a short illness, EDWARD H., youngest brother of Hon. Michael Norton, in the 26th year of his age.
The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of the Michael Norton Association of the Eighth Ward, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 42 Charlton-st., on Sunday morning, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock.
The remains will be taken to St. Joseph's Church, in Sullivan-st., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul. From thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

SMOOT.—On Friday, May 19, suddenly, of scarlet fever, HARRY POLLOCK, second son of Albert and Carrie M. Smoot, aged 2 years and 6 months.
Funeral 10 o'clock Monday morning, from the residence of his parents, No. 256 Wooster-st.

SMITH.—On Friday, 19th May, SARAH CURTIS, aged 92 years.
Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Marcus Harrison, No. 86 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 21st May, at 2 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HOUSEHOLD TONIC.

The efficacy of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS as a specific for recruiting the enfeebled body and cheering the desponding mind has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where this marvelous tonic has borne down all opposition and eclipsed all rivalry, the demand for it has annually increased in a heavier and heavier ratio for years, until at last, the regular sales of this preparation exceed those of all other stomachics combined. Eminent members of the medical profession and hospital surgeons without number, have candidly admitted that the pharmacopœia of the faculty contains no prescription that produces such beneficial effects in dyspepsia, general debility and nervous diseases, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. To use the language of a venerable physician of New-York, "The Bitters are the purest stimulant and the safest tonic we have. But the uses of the great vegetable antidote are much more comprehensive than such praise would imply. As a preparatory antidote to epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is the household tonic of the American people, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The magnates of science recognize its merits; and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses, is proved by its vast and ever increasing sales.

CATAWBA GRAPE JUICE PILLS.
THE GREAT PURGATIVE AND CATHARTIC. Useful in all diseases or affections of the liver, and superseding salts, magnesia and all other purgatives and cathartics.
Very inviting in appearance and more like a confection than a medicine.
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
The Great Blood Purifier. Useful in all affections of the blood and skin. Take two bottles
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
and one box
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE-JUICE PILLS.
In the Spring months
is the time that the system undergoes a change, and medicines have a quicker effect.
Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD.
Crystal Palace Drug-store, 594 Broadway, New-York.
Palace Pharmacy, Gilsey House, Broadway and Twenty-ninth-st., New-York.
Temple of Pharmacy, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
Prescriptions accurately compounded. French, German and Spanish spoken. Stores open all night.

**NICOL & DAVI

THE HUDSON BRIDGE.

New Railroad Connections—Vast Saving in Time, Trouble and Expense—Coal Direct from the Mines.

One of the most stupendous and magnificent enterprises every attempted in this country is the projected Hudson Highland Suspension Bridge. The charter was granted by the Legislature of 1868-9. Subsequently a Board of Engineers was elected from some of the most eminent gentlemen in that profession, among whom were Mr. HORATIO ALLEN, of the New-York Novelty Iron Works; Major-Gens. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, E. W. SERRELL, Q. A. GILMORE and others. After a careful inspection of the several "only practical places" urged upon their attention, between Albany and New-York, they selected the present site, as by far the most feasible and reasonable crossing.

It has been decided to construct this bridge in simultaneous connection with the New-England Railway Company, which is also chartered. The capital is $2,500,000, and a large amount of stock has already been taken. Much of this is distributed among the various railroad companies. There is to be no unequal advantages granted. Toll will be charged per car to each passing train.

The proposed new railroad will be built from a point near Turner's Station, on the Erie Railway, running eastwardly through a very productive and hitherto undeveloped iron region, at a grade in favor of trade to the Hudson River at Fort Clinton. From this point to Anthony's Nose, on the eastern bank of the Hudson, about four miles above Peekskill, forty-three from New-York, and five below West Point, it is decided to build the bridge; and thence the road will continue on around Anthony's Nose, near Peekskill and Lake Mahopac, toward the Connecticut State line, crossing the Harlem Road at Brewster's Station among thirty miles through a splendid ore region, and intersecting or connecting with the entire railroad network of New-England.

A glance at the map will show the great benefit to accrue to the whole country. It will give a direct unbroken line of rail between the East, West, North and South, the whole system radiating from the commercial Metropolis of the nation. This overcomes the great disadvantages of ferriage, change, and break of bulk. The saving of time alone, between this City and Turner's, will be about one hour, and cars can be sent without change to any section of the land.

The item of coal alone will be an enormous benefit. About 6,000,000 tons will annually come that way, which at present goes by rail and water charges, with delay, waste and obstruction during the Winter months. The new bridge will enable purchases to be made at all seasons of the year, directly at the mines, thus saving middle men's commissions, and brought without waste or transhipment into the dealers' yards. Valuable wharf property now necessary for storage and shipping purposes, need then not be used. From the mines to Elizabethport, Philadelphia, and the new bridge, the cost of freight and other expenses will be about the same. From those points the freight by water, shipping expenses, insurance loss on two shipments, and the usual allowance of five per cent. made by railroad agents, leave this result:

Per Ton.	From Elizabethport, by water.	From Philadelphia, by water.	From New Bridge, via all rail, 1¾c. per ton per mile.
To New-Haven	$1 55	$2 55	$0 67
To Hartford	2 05	3 05	1 14
To New-London	1 75	2 80	1 30
To Providence	1 90	2 80	2 26
To Boston	2 25	3 15	2 61

The coal can be forwarded in quantities to suit dealers, and it will not be necessary to keep a large stock on hand. Official statistics show that 1,500,000 or more tons of through freight, chiefly of manufactured goods, provisions, wool, flour, grain and live stock, are annually transported between the Eastern and Western States, which suffers great delay and loss by the present inadequate means of inter-communication.

The Western connections of this line will be with the proposed West Shore Hudson River Railroad, the Erie Railway, its branches to the coal mines and numerous other roads, and its connections with the West the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, now being rapidly pushed to completion, and its connections through Northern New-York the Longwood Valley Railroad, a projected line passing through the extensive iron ore beds at Sterling and through New-Jersey, to connect with the Morris and Essex, or direct to the Boston, from which point by the Lehigh Valley and Reading Railroads, all the vast coal-fields of Pennsylvania will be reached, and the East Pennsylvania, Lebanon Valley Railroads to Harrisburg, there forming most important connections with the remotest sections of the West and South-west, through the numberless branches and connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to Erie, over the Northern and Philadelphia and Erie Railroads, while the extensions of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, now in progress, will secure connection with the entire railway system of the South and South-west.

East of the Hudson River the line will connect with the Hudson River and New-York Central Railroad and their Northern, Canadian and North-western branches; the Boston, Hartford and Erie; the Boston and Columbia; the Housatonic and Northern; the Danbury and Norwalk; the New-Haven and Northampton; the New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield; the New-London and Northern; the Connecticut River; the Norwich and Worcester; the Fitchburg and Worcester; the Providence and Worcester; and the Boston and Providence, with their branches.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held recently, plans and specifications for the new bridge were decided upon. Nearly all the preliminaries have been arranged, and the contracts for the material and work will be given out at the close of this month. It is expected that work will be commenced early in June, and the trains will cross the bridge in 1875. It will be not only the strongest, but also a very graceful structure. Huge cables will reach over the river in one span at a dizzy height, and grasp the solid granite, on either bank. Two gigantic towers will be planted on each side of the river, and will rise to the height of 280 feet above the water level. Over these will be hung the upper main cables, the ends being anchored in the rock at a considerable depth. The lower main cables will be rooted beyond the base of these towers. A combination of steel and iron wire-work, of great tensile strength, will form the body of the bridge. There are to be twenty cables, in four systems, each cable being four-ten inches in diameter. The cables will contain about 371,196,760 feet, or 70,302 miles of wire.

The total weight of iron and steel in the structure will be 17,005 tons. The suspended weight is to be 9,651 tons. The total amount of masonry is to be 58,084 yards. The length of the bridge, between the towers, will be 1,655 feet, and the clear span 1,600 feet. The total length, including approaches, will be 2,449 feet. The elevation above the high-water level will be 155 feet. The working load for railroad trains will be 1,400 tons; and for highway purposes 2,680 tons. Total safe load 5,280 tons. Load that would break the bridge, 25,171 tons. A train of sixty locomotives and 35,000 people could safely cross at one time.

There will be two decks, the upper one forty feet wide, for railroad trains, and the lower one for highway use. It will be a world-renowned resort for pleasure drivers. The landscape picture of the highlands and the river scenery that will be afforded from that dizzy centre will be of indescribable magnificence. The rocky, moss-covered bluffs and forest terraces along these mountain ranges, now almost inaccessible, will be dotted with elegant country seats and clusters of cottage homes. Villages will spring into existence and thrive upon the new-born enterprise. Within a radius of thirty miles, there is already a population of over seventy thousand. The location is at the narrowest part of the Hudson river, between Albany and New-York, and has been pronounced by eminent engineers to be, by far, the most feasible and economical site that could be selected. Of the durability and strength of such a bridge enough is assured by the record of Chief Engineer Major-Gen. EDWARD W. SERRELL, who has built some of the most magnificent wire suspension bridges in the world. This class of bridge has never been known to fail. Even the ancient chain suspension bridges—one in France, built 400 years ago, and one in Peking, China, built 2,000 years ago—are yet in a serviceable condition.

Columbia College Law School Graduates Admitted to Practice.

A number of the graduates of Columbia College Law School were admitted to practice yesterday before Presiding Justice INGRAHAM, and Judges CARDOZO and BARNARD, in the General Term Room of the Supreme Court. The following are the names: Henry W. Raymond, Henry G. Atwater, George A. Baker, Jr., George Baker, Thomas G. Barry, Peter V. Burtsell, William H. Clark, William B. Cutting, Samuel G. Derrickson, William A. Duer, William W. Farnam, Anthony A. Griffin, John H. Hobart, Alphonse A. Jacobi, William H. L. Lee, James H. Livingstone, Bernard E. McCafferty, Charles P. Miller, Joseph D. Baker, James W. Beekman, Alden Chester, Thos. N. Cuthbert, Adolf Czaki, Harrison Downes, Chas. H. Edwards, Edwin B. Foote, Edward B. Hilton, Frank G. Ireland, John P. Kirby, John B. Leavitt, Nathaniel A. McBride, Martin S. Meyer, Wm. Mitchell, Jr., David B. Ogden, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Elmer Poulson, Wm. B. Skidmore, Chas. W. Sloane, Wm. J. Simms, Elliot Smith, Edward B. Smith, Wm. L. Swan, Alfred Taylor, Albert D. Tenney, Edward Tilton, Theodosius S. Tyng, James McC. Varnum, Edward F. Weeks, Charles F. Westcott, Edward P. Wilder, Howard P. Wilds, Walter B. Wines, John Prendergast, David S. Ritterband, James A. Ross, James C. Sheffield, Chas. W. Shoilton, Frank N. Shepard and Henry Wood. After these gentlemen had been admitted, the General Term was adjourned to 10½ A. M. on Friday, the 26th inst.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

In the matter of public sales at the Exchange, yesterday, (May 19,) but little business was transacted, only one sale being effected, as follows: ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, by order of MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff, disposed of a three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, the latter 20 by 80, on the west side of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets. Sold for $19,350, to EDWARD V. LOEW—considered a bargain. Another Sheriff's sale of a lot on the north-east corner of First-avenue and Seventy-fifth-street, 42 by 70, advertised for yesterday, was adjourned by the same firm for one week, and the business of the day was closed. On Friday of last week MULLER, WILKINS & Co. adjourned a legal sale until yesterday of a house and lot on the north side of One Hundred and Fifth-street, 233 feet 9 inches west of Second-avenue, lot 16.3 by 100.9. The case having been settled, the property will not now be sold. In our report of the Exchange sales, yesterday, in speaking of the lots sold by Messrs. MULLER & CO., belonging to the estate of Mr. ROBERT WRIGHT, the word "deceased" was erroneously added. We are informed that Mr. WRIGHT is alive instead of dead, and therefore make the correction with pleasure.

The sale of the Bradford Estate at Rye, in Westchester County, on Thursday, by S. DINGEE & Co., was attended with a gratifying success, all the property, but one lot, being sold to bona fide purchasers, and the aggregate receipts reaching $89,820 35. The estate formerly owned by Judge ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, comprises ninety-one acres of ground upon which is erected a large and handsome residence, stables and other outbuildings. The land is in a high state of cultivation, handsomely located in the midst of fine improvements and easy of access to the City, being situated in close proximity to new station of Harrison, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railway. The sale was made by order of the executors of the deceased, and the property was offered in plots of from two to seven acres each. At the auction on Thursday some 300 persons were present, about half the number being from the City. The bidding throughout the sale, which was fairly conducted, was moderately active, and the prices realized considered fair. The residence, with six acres of ground, brought $29,500, a sum somewhat lower than the value placed upon it prior to the transaction. For the remainder of the property the average price realized per acre is about $720, as our judgment says, a good figure. Full details of the sale, with the names of purchasers, will be found appended. The only plot not sold was No. 29, containing three-quarters of an acre of land, and this was knocked down for $1,150. It was rumored on the ground that the residence and adjoining plot, purchased by WM. H. CORWELL, was so purchased by him for A. T. STEWART. In the report below the plots are boxed as numbered on the schedule of sale.

Today, at the Exchange, A. J. BLESCKER, SON & Co. will sell at an executor's sale, on account of a former purchaser, the premises No. 174 Ninth-avenue, 20.5 feet south of Fifty-second-street, embracing a two-story frame-house and lot, the latter 25 by 100. This property was sold on Tuesday last and brought $9,200. No other sales are advertised for the place. For next week the sales projected, particularly those of suburban property, are of importance and extensive. One large and interesting auction of City property and two of Brooklyn real estate will also take place at the Exchange during the week, while, in addition, a number of minor sales are announced to be held at the same place. Full details of the business proposed will be given on Monday.

In the matter of private sales, the excitement on the street continues unabated, and as said yesterday, speculation is now active in west side property. Of the sales effected, the following made within the last three days by JOHN MCCLAVE, No. 32 Pine-st., are reported: four lots on the south-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Sixty-fourth-street, sold for $100,000; one lot on the south-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Sixty-ninth-street, sold for $28,000; two lots on the west side of Eighth-avenue, 50 feet north of Seventy-third-street, sold for $20,000 each, and one lot on Eighth-avenue, 50 feet north of Sixty-third-street, sold for the same figures. For eight lots, forming the front of the block on Eighth-avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth streets, and two lots in the rear fronting on Sixty-fourth-street, ten lots in all, recently disposed of by Mr. MCCLAVE for $205,000, an advance of $50,000 has been offered by the contract. Brokers generally report a strong demand for all west side lots, but especially for those on Eighth-avenue, with an interest daily increasing. Should the feeling continue, prices bid fair to rival those recently paid for lots on Fifth-avenue.

Exchange Sales Friday, May 19.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

3-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, w. s. Lexington-av., 80.5 ft. s. of 58th-st., lot 20x80 ..... $19,350

Suburban Sales Thursday, May 18.

RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By S. Dingee & Co.
(Bradford Estate.)

Plot No. 2, 6 85-100 acres, with residence and other buildings thereon, fronting on Boston Post road, n. e. corner Bradford-av., Wm. H. Connell, purchaser $23,500
Plot No. 3, 2 40-100 acres, fronting on Post road, adjoining above, same purchaser, $1,500 per acre 3,600
Plot No. 1, 2 81-100 acres, fronting on road, n. w. corner Bradford-av., Jas. H. Parsons, purchaser, $1,725 per acre 4,847
Plot No. 4, 2 97-100 acres, fronting on road, n. e. corner of Milton-av., J. K. Haviland, purchaser, $1,900 per acre 5,643
Plot No. 5, 2 40-100 acres, fronting on road, adjoining above, Sidney Jennings, purchaser, $1,800 per acre 3,900
Plot No. 6, 1 40-100 acres, e. s. Milton-av., adjoining 2 acre, same purchaser, $1,625 per acre. 2,450
Plot No. 7, 2 58-100 acres, w. s. Milton-av., adjoining 1 acre, John Lawler, purchaser, $1,350 per acre 3,483
Plot No. 8, 3 13-100 acres, w. s. Milton-av., adjoining above, David Stevenson, purchaser, $875 per acre 2,739
Plot No. 9, 2 10-100 acres, e. s. Milton-av., adjoining No. 6, Valentine Moake, purchaser, $1,000 per acre 2,100
Plot No. 10, 2 16-100 acres, e. s. Milton-av., adjoining above, David Stevenson, purchaser, $1,225 per acre 2,646
Plot No. 11, 3 87-100 acres, e. s. Milton-av., adjoining No. 8, Lawrence Hanna, purchaser, $775 per acre 2,612
Plot No. 12, 3 11-100 acres, w. s. Milton-av., adjoining above, Wm. H. Woodman, purchaser, $700 per acre 2,177
Plot No. 13, 5 59-100 acres, n. s. Milton-av., divided by road from No. 10, John Lawler, purchaser, $600 per acre 3,534
Plot No. 14, 5 35-100 acres, interior lot adjoining above, David Stevenson, purchaser, $430 per acre 2,300
Plot No. 15, 2 70-100 acres, n. s. Milton-av., adjoining No. 13, same purchaser as above, $350 per acre 945
Plot No. 16, 3 16-100 acres, n. s. Milton-av., corner of Bradford-av., adjoining above, same purchaser, $350 per acre 1,106
Plot No. 17, 2 52-100 acres, interior lot, William H. Woodman, purchaser, $425 per acre 1,071
Plot No. 18, 2 70-100 acres, e. s. Bradford-av., adjoining No. 17, Valentine Moake, purchaser, $335 per acre 904
Plot No. 19, 2 61-100 acres, w. s. Bradford-av., A. W. Stuyvesant, purchaser, $310 per acre 809
Plot No. 20, 2 19-100 acres, interior lot, adjoining above, Mr. Brewerton, purchaser. $200 per acre 438
Plot No. 21, 2 73-100 acres, interior lot, adjoining above, same purchaser, $225 per acre 614
Plot No. 22, 2 52-100 acres, interior lot, divided by creek from above, Wm. Chapman, purchaser, $275 per acre 693
Plot No. 23, 4 9-100 acres, e. s. Bradford-av., adjoining above, same purchaser, $275 per acre.. 1,125
Plot No. 24, 2 59-100 acres, w. s. Bradford-av., divided by road from above, J. P. Mumford, purchaser, $725 per acre 1,878
Plot No. 25, 2 58-100 acres, w. s. Bradford-av., adjoining above, Mr. Brewerton, purchaser, $600 per acre 1,548
Plot No. 26, 3 5-100 acres, w. s. Bradford-av., adjoining above, P. E. Hopkins, purchaser, $600 per acre 1,830
Plot No. 27, 3 16-100 acres, w. s. Bradford-av., adjoining above, J. K. Haviland, purchaser, $800 per acre 2,528
Plot No. 28, 4 21-100 acres, w. s. Bradford-av., adjoining above, also adjoining No. 1, Chas. H. Haviland, purchaser, $875 per acre 3,684

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on approved first-class real estate in this City or Brooklyn. No bonus required.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Refer by permission to:
Brown Brothers & Co.,
Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

$20,000.—AN ELEGANT FOUR-story new and modern Dorchester stone house, in a good, central location; can be bought under $20,000. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av., 35th and 36th sts.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house with all modern improvements, situate on 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; will be sold on reasonable terms if applied for immediately. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., 7 Pine-st.

O. HOLDEN, (OF TWENTY-SECOND Ward,) Notary Public. Takes the management of estates, invests and loans money. Office No. 131 West 49th-st.

A BARGAIN.—TENEMENT PROPERTY ON West 10th-st.; monthly rental, $300; price, $27,000. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av., 35th and 36th sts.

HOUSE NO. 13 CLINTON-PLACE—For sale or to rent. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st., or H. C. BEACH, No. 170 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET, furnished, a beautiful residence at Great Neck, Long Island, with a large water front and gravel beach; substantial, well-arranged house, fifteen rooms, all improvements; fine shade, fruit and garden; ice-house filled; out-buildings complete; with forty-five acres or less; rent moderate for the season or year. C. G. [illegible], No. 9 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A SPECIALTY.—ORANGE, N. J.
HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine. Houses for sale and rent, furnished or unfurnished, season or year. Also office opposite principal Orange depot.

A CHARMING PLACE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Furnished, in the beautiful Saddle River Valley, ten minutes' drive from Hohokus Station, New-York and Erie Railroad. The estate of the late Judge Charles W. Newton will sell or rent his country place as above, of about thirty acres. House is a cottage of eleven rooms, replete with every convenience, water, range, bath, &c.; grounds well stocked, stables new and ample; a most valuable trout preserve, partially stocked, goes with the property; also, two comfortable cottages for the help; place is now open for examination; price $15,000. Apply to GEORGE L. NICHOLS, Executor, No. 27 Cliff-st., New-York, or refer to O. J. VICTOR, No. 98 William-st., or N. ORR, No. 32 John-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$3,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 18, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot, and near Broad-st. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—HOUSES for sale and to rent. Places of from one acre to seven acres for sale, ranging from $5,000 to $50,000, within forty-five minutes of 26th-st. station, on Harlem Railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of stations.

Also,
Houses furnished and unfurnished, rents ranging from $500 to $3,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

AT FAIRVIEW, N. J., 25 MINUTES VIA NORTHERN RAILROAD.—For sale or exchange, an attractive cottage, 10 rooms, completely furnished; one acre in choice fruits; location elevated, scenery unsurpassed; convenient to depot; $6,000. Photograph with ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 80 Cedar-st.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE Agents in New-York.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Represented at the Branch by Henry W. Howland, at the United States Hotel.
Printed catalogues mailed free.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—A SPECIALTY; RE-leased prices since May 1; sale $5,000 and upward; houses to let furnished or unfurnished, for season or year. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

TOTTENVILLE, N. Y.—$3,800.—NEW house, barn, &c., one acre, water front. E. RHEIN, No. 194 Eldridge-st., W. T. ELLIOTT, No. 71 Broadway.

A GOOD FARM AND A FINE COUN-TRY residence, near Hyde Park, Dutchess County. BLACKWELL & MARKS, 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

Houses and Lots.

To let or for sale at Bayonne, Staten Point, Elizabeth, Roselle, Cranford, Westfield, Fanwood, Plainfield, Dunnellen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Raritan, North Branch, Clinton, Bloomsburg and Philipsburg. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FISHKILL, ON HUDSON.

TO LET—A neat, comfortable cottage, handsomely furnished, and pleasantly situated, with fine river view, about one mile from depot, known as the Morgan Cottage, and now occupied by A. S. Campbell; together with about three acres of ornamental grounds, with shade and fruit trees; immediate possession given. Apply on the premises, or to S. F. COWDREY, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

LAKE MAHOPAC—TO LET,

The splendid residence known as the Saportas Mansion. The house has about fifteen rooms; a magnificent view of the lake; five acres of land; boat-houses; ice-house, &c. For terms apply to the LAKE MAHOPAC IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 5 Dey-st., Room No. 2.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER OR YEAR, a handsomely furnished rustic cottage, with three acres of land, on the Heights, at Tarrytown, one mile from station; three rooms and stable planted. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.'S office, No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER—AN ELEgant residence on the west shore of the Hudson, two miles and a half south from Newburgh, and 1 mile from the depot, commanding extensive river, mountain, and inland views; beautiful woods surround the place; house furnished; garden, ice-house, fruit, &c. Apply to WM. M. VERPLANCK, No. 110 Chambers-st., P. A. VERPLANCK, on premises.

TO RENT—FOR THE SEASON, AT MOBristown, N. J., a very desirable and modern three-story house, containing about twelve rooms, all fully furnished; replete with all conveniences; garden, &c., &c.; to a good tenant the rent would be moderate. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. Branch office, No. 35 East 17th-st.

TO LET AT STAMFORD—A FIRST-class furnished house, with modern improvements; beautifully located, twelve minutes' walk from station. As the object is to secure a responsible and careful occupant, terms low for the Summer. Particulars at HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or R. B. THURSTON, on premises.

TO RENT—AT ORANGE, N. J., FURNISHED or unfurnished, modern style, containing sixteen rooms, bath-room, water, furnace, gas throughout; pleasantly situated on corner; carriage-house; convenient to depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER OR FOR one year, the country-seat of John Hone, at Morrisania, on the Harlem Railroad; fully furnished; stables commodious; grounds, gardens, &c., in perfect order. Apply to HONE & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.

TO RENT FURNISHED—COUNTRY-seat in Westchester County, thirteen miles from City Hall, comprising fine house and out-buildings, grapery, ice-house filled, &c.; five acres of fine land, plenty of fruit and shade trees; near steamboat landing. Apply at 20 East 42d-st., from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—TO LET, IN Westchester County, on one of the pleasantest points on the East River, within ten miles of the City Hall, a furnished house, with good stable and garden, and one or more acres of land.
P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 29 Broadway.

TO LET ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS—A very desirable cottage, eleven rooms, with about six acres of land; has just been put in perfect order; is only ten minutes' drive from station; rent $600. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A FINE house on Croton-av., Sing Sing, with 20 rooms; good view of the river; shady grounds; with use of garden and stable; for ten weeks from June 24; price $600. Address S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BULL'S FERRY HOTEL TO LET.—The new hotel and grounds at Bull's Ferry Landing, on the North River, opposite 86th-st. Boats run regularly from foot of Spring-st.; also the Forty-second-street Ferry. Apply to D. & A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON, No. 55 Broad-st.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES IN NO. 192 BROADway, corner John-st., on second floor; in perfect order. Apply to NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY on the premises.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1871,
at 12 M., on the premises,
ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION,
OF THE
KINGSLAND STATION,
eight miles from New-York, by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, eighteen minutes running time from Hoboken,

125 CHOICE VILLA PLOTS,

handsomely located on the banks of the Passaic, with a river view of 1½ miles;
Also,
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE DWELLING, containing thirteen rooms (11-feet ceilings,) with HALF AN ACRE OF LAND.
Three stations within one mile; 18 minutes' running time from Hoboken.
Special train will leave the foot of Barclay-st., at 11 A. M., on the day of sale.
LUNCHEON ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN.
Maps and free passes can be had of the Auctioneers, at No. 6 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF FRENCH THEATRE PROPERTY ON 14TH AND 15TH STS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Robert Sutherland, Esq., referee:
WEST FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS.—The valuable plot of ground, with the four-story buildings thereon, known as the Fourteenth-street French Theatre, Nos. 105, 107, and 109 West 14th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 6th-av., being 75x123.3 feet, with lot on rear, known as No. 108 West 15th-st., 20x83.3 feet, with four-story front and rear buildings thereon. For terms of sale and permits view the premises, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID RESIDENCES AT HAR-LEM.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 24, 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, three beautiful brown-stone houses, with all the modern improvements, Nos. 29, 31, 33 125th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. See handbills. No. 77 Cedar-st.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., REAL Estate Brokers and Auctioneers, will sell at the Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock noon, all the property, real and personal, of the Long's Peak Mining Company, of New-York, situated in Ward District, Colorado. For particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 110 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF
150 LOTS
Situate on
7TH-AV., MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, 151ST., 152D, 153D AND 154TH STS.,
Together with a valuable
WATER FRONT ON HARLEM RIVER.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Daniel Devlin, deceased, the above-described valuable property, situate at the junction of 7th-av. and Macomb's Dam Road, and known as the
FLORENCE HOTEL PROPERTY,
Having a frontage of about 1,250 feet on Harlem River, 1,100 feet on Macomb's Dam Road, 900 feet on the east and 700 feet on the west side of 7th-av.; 1,185 feet on 151st-st. will be sold, together with the improvements thereon, in one parcel, affording to capitalists a rare opportunity for
SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
The 7th-av. Boulevard, which is 150 feet wide, runs through the property, and is, as will appear from the following resolution passed by the Board of Central Park Commissioners, about being regulated and made one of the finest drives on the island.
Resolved, That the 7th-av., from 110th-st. to the Harlem River, be completed as a gravel road, that it be worked and finished as such its whole length, permitting a line of trees heretofore designed to be planted through the centre of the roadway.
Seventy per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SEVENTY-SEVEN VALUABLE LOTS ON HAMILTON AND 2D AVS., 13TH, 14TH AND 15TH STS., IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:
HAMILTON-AVENUE—Four lots on the northerly side of Hamilton-av., near 14th-st.
HAMILTON-AVENUE—Eight lots on the northerly side of Hamilton-av., between 14th and 15th sts.
HAMILTON-AVENUE—Ten lots on the southerly side of Hamilton-av., near 2d-av.
SECOND-AVENUE—Four lots on the north-west corner of 2d-av. and 14th-st.
SECOND-AVENUE—Eight lots on the west side, comprising the entire front from 14th to 15th sts.
THIRTEENTH-STREET—Four lots on the south side of 13th-st., 363 feet west of 2d-av.
FOURTEENTH-STREET—Twenty-three lots on the north side of 14th-st., between Hamilton and 2d avs.
FOURTEENTH-STREET—Nine lots on the south side of 14th-st., between Hamilton and 2d avs.
FIFTEENTH-STREET—Four lots on the north side of 15th-st., between Hamilton and 2d avs.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT
FIRST GREAT AUCTION SALE
from
New Kings County Map,
Confirmed by Commissioners, Feb. 21, 1871.
800 FLATBUSH
AND
NEW-UTRECHT LOTS,
on farm formerly belonging to
CORNELIUS BENNETT, ESQ.,
will positively be sold without limit,
BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
On TUESDAY, May 23, 1871,
at 12 o'clock at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
This property is splendidly situated between 38th and 47th sts., and 12th and 16th avs., in Flatbush and New-Utrecht, and near Flatbush, Brooklyn Line and Prospect Park; central location soon to be densely populated. Same distance from New-York City Hall as Central Park. Franklin-av. Boulevard (one hundred feet wide,) new Boulevard (210 feet wide), from Prospect Park to Fair Grounds, Dummy Railroad, and New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad, all in immediate vicinity. The property is the most desirable adjoining the City of Brooklyn; fifty minutes from Fulton Ferry. Sale will be peremptory. Every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder. Terms easy. For maps and particulars apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

UNRESERVED AND ABSOLUTE SALE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1871,
ON THE GROUNDS,
592 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND;
300 ACRES
Subdivided into
150 FINEST BUILDING SITES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
In lots and plots of one to twelve acres each, including the spacious, elegant mansion of
THOMAS HALSEY,
AND TEN ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, Conservatories, greenhouses, graperies, barns and extensive out-buildings.
Also, the
HANDSOME VILLA OF
HAWLEY D. CLAPP,
WITH TWELVE ACRES OF ELEGANTLY-ADORNED GROUNDS.
Spacious barns, stables, carriage and out-houses.
Also,
THE PRETTY HOMESTEAD OF
MRS. MCINTYRE,
AND SIX ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,
Handsomely located. Also,
FIVE FARMS AND COTTAGE DWELLINGS,
With large lots, well situated.
The improved property will be sold per plot, and the unimproved per acre.
$200,000 HAVE BEEN EXPENDED
in laying out and grading avenues, boulevards, esplanades, drives and walks, situated on the
BEAUTIFUL HIGHLANDS OF MAMARONECK,
in full view of the Sound; one hour from the City, thirty minutes from Harlem Bridge, by sixteen trains to and fro daily on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; ten minutes' walk from depot.
It is ONE OF THE VERY FINEST LARGE TRACTS of valuable land ever laid out in Westchester County.
The SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, WITHOUT LIMITATION OR RESERVE, ON LIBERAL TERMS.
SPECIAL CARS FREE. Take 9 A. M. and 11½ A. M. trains, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.
For maps, circulars, &c., apply to
S. DINGEE & CO.,
Auctioneers and Brokers in Real Estate,
No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.
550 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS,
15 NEWLY-FINISHED HOUSES.
AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, JUNE 1,
By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

EIGHTH-AV. AND GRAND BOULE-VARD property wanted by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT HERZIG & CO., composing the firm of ALBERT HERZIG & CO., against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy has been filed, on the 21st day of April, 1871, by Anton Lehman, on behalf of Samuel Aub & Co., creditors.—In Bankruptcy.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 6th day of May, 1871, the subscriber will sell on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at the brewery of said Albert Herzig & Co., situate at Nos. 410, 412 and 414 East 24th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, all the ale, being about 100 barrels, in possession of said Albert Herzig & Co., in said brewery.—Dated May 8, 1871.
The above sale is adjourned until SATURDAY, May 20, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 17, 1871.
GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.
The above sale is adjourned until MONDAY, May 22, at the same time and place.—Dated May 19, 1871.
GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Sa

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

Sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Columbia	Sat., May 13	Sidonian	Wed., May 17
Anglia	Sat., May 20	Assyria	Wed., May 24
Australia	Sat., May 27	Dacian	Wed., May 31
Iowa	Sat., June 3	Britannia	Wed., June 7
Europa	Sat., June 10	Alexandria	Wed., June 14
India	Sat., June 17	Caledonia	Wed., June 21
		Sidonian	Wed., June 28

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
3,000 tons burden—2,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on TUESDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, June 3, at 2 P. M.
ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, June 24, at 9 A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Fifty-first-st., North River, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE	ROUSSAN	Saturday, May 20
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	Saturday, June 3
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, June 17
PEREIRE	DANEL	Saturday, July 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Russia, Wednesday, May 17 | Calabria, Saturday, May 20
Cuba, Wednesday, May 24 | Aleppo, Thursday, May 25
China, Wednesday, May 31 | Parthia, Saturday, May 27
Scotia, Wednesday, June 7 | Batavia, Saturday, June 3
Java, Wednesday, June 14 | Algeria, Saturday, June 10
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $120 gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return Tickets.....$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency
Return Tickets.....$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, May 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 27, 11 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River
RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....May 24, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....May 31, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....June 3, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, June 7, at 9½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....June 14, at 2 P. M.
ST. ANDREW, Capt. POMEROY, June 17, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 42 North River
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, May 20, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, LAWSON, Tuesday, May 23, at 8½ A. M.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, May 27, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River, as follows:
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....May 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VANSICE.....June 1
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....June 8
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
Tarifa, Saturday, June 3 | Siberia, Saturday, June 17
Malta, Saturday, June 10 | Tripoli, Saturday, June 24
Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 80 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
May 30, steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. CAVARLY, touching at Manzanillo, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of May 27.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, June 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.....July 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail June 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Destined Sat., May 27
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Saturday, June 17
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.—

Pier No. 2 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage, freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, May 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
GULF STREAM, Capt. MCCREERY, SATURDAY, May 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 96 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, May 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, May 25, from Pier No. 26 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK STATE RAILROAD BONDS.

A First-Class Home Investment.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
OF THE
RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY.
This Road covers 100 miles of the most direct possible line between the Great Lakes and deep-water navigation on the Hudson River, the whole line of which will be completed and in operation on or before Oct. 1, 1872, and give a new line of road to Lake Ontario and the West, twenty-five miles shorter than any line that can be found.
It passes through the cement, flag-stone and lumber region of Ulster County and the rich agricultural bottoms of Delaware and Greene Counties, all of which have not heretofore been reached by railroad facilities, and from which sections the formation of the country prevents the construction of a competing line.
The thirty-six miles of road operated for three months is already paying net earnings equivalent to seven per cent., gold, on its cost of construction and equipments.
The issue of Bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of COMPLETED ROAD, the coupons payable in gold in this City. Price of the Bonds, 90 in currency.
Full particulars of the above, and the Bonds for sale by
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK CITY,
Financial Agents of the R. and O. Company.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
SAFE AND DESIRABLE BONDS,
paying 10, 12 and 15 per cent. interest.
FITCH & ELLIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

8 TO 12 PER CENT. INTEREST.
STATE, COUNTY, CITY OR TOWN.
ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
ILLINOIS BOND AND MORTGAGES.
All a very select and absolutely safe investment for trust funds or for permanent investment. INTEREST and PRINCIPAL PAID IN NEW-YORK.
For sale, and every description given by
A. T. POST, No. 5 Dey-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON—(LIMITED.)
DIRECTORS.
GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERRN VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank, London.
The capital of the German Bank of London Limited is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £10 each, of which 80,000 shares, representing a capital of £800,000, have been issued, subscribed for and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.
The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to foreign banking business.
Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E. C., April, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 31 inst., at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer-books of the Company will be closed from and after the 13th inst., and until the 1st day of June proximo. L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1871.
AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES of this Company, to hold office for four years, in place of those Trustees whose terms expire on that day, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, June 5, 1871.
The polls will be open at and from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 192 Broadway, corner John-st., on MONDAY, the 29th day of May.
The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 49 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.
THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.
A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.
Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU-ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

LHERBETTE KANE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS
and
FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 33 Rue du 4 Septembre,
PARIS,
Issue Letters of Credit and receive Deposits. Letters for travelers received and forwarded. Correspondents in New-York:
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-YORK

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Drafts or Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 20, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 29th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on Saturday, the 3d day of June next, at 10 A. M.
JOHN F. TRACY, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to Stockholders.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon until 2 P. M. of that day.
The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 12th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 14th day of June next.
E. C. ROOT, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, April 26, 1871.
THE STOCK TRANSFER-BOOKS OF this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 6th day of May next, preparatory to the annual election for directors of the Company, to be held on Wednesday, the 7th day of June next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 8th day of June next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company, for the then ensuing year.—Dated May 1, 1871. HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. F. QUINTARD, Secretary.

TENNESSEE PAST DUE BONDS and Coupons, Tennessee Registered and Coupon Five per Cent. Bonds, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad and Nashville City Bonds and Coupons bought at office of HENRY TALMADGE, No. 39 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., N. Y.,
DEALERS IN
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE.
ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
BUY AND SELL AT CURRENT MARKET RATES THE
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT (8) PER CT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH & DENVER CITY R. R. CO.
The total issue of these bonds is $1,500,000, are a first mortgage on 112 miles of road completed and in operation, which is at the rate of $13,500 per mile. The Net Earnings of this road are largely in excess of the Interest on its Bonded Debt. Present market quotation 97 3-4@98 1-4 and interest.
Tanner & Co.,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES
RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NEW-ST.,
transact a general Banking business, and buy and sell on commission stocks, bonds and gold. Interest allowed on deposits, and subject to checks at sight.
AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
REMOVED TO NO. 48 WALL-ST.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.
Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.
Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON, } Agents.
ARCH. MCKINLAY, }

$50,000 NEWARK CITY WATER BONDS, 7 per cent. due in 1876.
$25,000 ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENTS, 7 per cent., due in 1876.
$25,000 PASSAIC COUNTY, N. J., 7 per cent.
$100,000 NEW-YORK STATE TOWN BONDS, 7 per cent., due 1890.
For sale by O. E. WOOD, No. 23 Nassau-st.

THE NEW-YORK ATTRITION PULVERIZING COMPANY hereby give public notice that an election for five trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 307 Broadway, on FRIDAY, the 2d day of June next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 12 M. JOHN POST, President.
G. A. KUYPERS, Secretary.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
No. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. All deposits payable on DEMAND, with interest due. Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS.....$8,818,867 65

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1. Assets, $2,309,366 63. Surplus, $172,418 78.

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1871, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

A GENTLEMAN RECENTLY AN instructor in Harvard University, and who has experience in the preparation of young men for college, desires to form for the coming year a small class of students, with especial reference to fitting for Harvard. Has permission to refer to President Eliot, Prof. Peabody, D. D., Prof. F. J. Child, Prof. James Russell Lowell of Cambridge, Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Joseph H. Choate, Esq., New-York.
Inquiries should be addressed immediately to INSTRUCTOR, No. 265 4th-av., New-York.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO WISHES to finish her education in Germany, would like to join a class or party about to visit Europe for the same purpose. Address or apply to No. 103 East 21st-st., New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 14. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 14 Bond-st., supplies schools with reliable teachers. All teachers wanting positions should have Application Form. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary.

MISS F. B. PRIEST HAS REMOVED her school from No. 203 East 16th-st. to No. 249 East 19th-st.

A CHRISTIAN HOME AND THOROUGH instruction for six boys. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE a situation for the Summer as private tutor; will give the best City references. Address PRIVATE TUTOR, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 22d-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE BAY MARE, LONG TAIL, kind, sound and gentle, about eight years old, good in saddle and in harness; suitable for a lady and without a fault or a blemish. Also, one Park phaeton, in perfect condition and good as new—the property of a gentleman, and sold for want of use. Inquire for FRANK, at private stable, No. 226 East 36th-st., between the hours of 8 A. M. and noon.

GEORGE J. MOORE, NO. 376 BOWERY, manufactures every kind of carriage, wagon and buggy, under his own supervision; he can insure the best quality of work. Repairing promptly attended to. Prices low.

EDWARD MURPHY, CARRIAGE maker, No. 225 Greene-st.—All work made under personal inspection. Every facility for repairing enables me to do jobbing at reasonable rates. New and second-hand carriages constantly on hand.

WILLIAM H. ROSE, NO. 21 EAST 12TH-st., carriage builder.—Having every convenience for jobbing, repairing done in the best and quickest manner.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor to a party of gentlemen, or family; best reference given and required; house and table first class.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let; also, reception-room, very desirable as a physician's office, at No. No. 30 East 19th-st., near Broadway; references given.

FOUR HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, without board, at No. 116 Macdougal-st.; a rare chance for gentlemen to secure a pleasant home on moderate terms.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen, or man and wife, with or without board; a first-class house; at No. 17 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished, will shortly be vacated, and relet, at Summer rates; private table, if desired; references. No. 21 West 30th-st.

BOARD, A FAMILY OF GENTLEMAN, wife and daughter, (no other boarders,) will let rooms to one or two gentlemen; water, gas, &c., in rooms; reference required. Call at 235 West 34th-st.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.; a room or a suite of rooms for gentlemen only.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLEMAN with or without breakfast. Apply at No. 147 East 27th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.,
Will be open on the 1st of June. For terms, address E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor, or can be seen at No. 75 John-st., Wednesdays, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

PARRY HOUSE,
HIGHLAND FALLS,
(Near West Point.)
This new and elegant establishment, on the banks of the Hudson River, will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address
CHARLES W. HENDRIX, Highland Falls, N. Y.

LARCHMONT HOUSE.
This house, formerly the estate of E. K. Collins, Esq., beautifully situated on Long Island Sound, between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck, will be open for the reception of guests on June 1. Fine bathing, boating and fishing. Apply on the premises, or at the office of the Larchmont Company, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., Room No. 11.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.
Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

THE LAWRENCE HOUSE, CORNER of Church and Adams sts., Burlington, Vt., A. PROUTY, Proprietor. This house, with its superior location, affords a quiet and pleasant home to its patrons. The house is surrounded by attractive grounds, ample shade, and commands a fine view of Lake Champlain and its varied scenery. Summer boarders will be accommodated on reasonable terms.

EAGLESWOOD PARK HOTEL, PERTH AMBOY, N. J., will be opened June 1, as a first-class family resort, with large rooms, new furniture, fine boating and fishing, and shaded drives and walks; also, good stabling. Circulars at office of MARCUS SPRING, No. 214 Broadway, or at Clifford House, No. 1,242 Broadway.
DWIGHT DOOLITTLE, Proprietor.

HOME COMFORTS AT RIPLEY COLLEGE, Poultney, Vt. Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor; from May to October, low rates; building neatly furnished, and in the centre of large, well-shaded grounds; special terms to families.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE respectable families can be accommodated with good country board at a capacious farm-house (owned by a widow lady having no children) on line of Southside Railroad. Location very healthy, and near the bay. Terms, $10; children and servants half price. Accommodations for horses and carriages, if required. Address SARAH VANDERBILT, Rockville Centre, Long Island.

AT STAMFORD, CONN., ON CLARK'S Hill, one-half mile from depot; thirty-four miles from New-York; fifteen trains per day; twenty-three acres of ground; stabling for horses; pleasant drives and views; sea-bathing; good accommodations and moderate prices. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M.

BOARD AT WEST POINT.—THE large first-class private boarding-house of A. MEARNS, Jr., will be open from May 1, as usual, with modern improvements, Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED

POLITICAL.

THE KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS.

Platform Adopted by Their State Convention in Frankfort on Wednesday.

The following is the platform reported by Ex-Attorney-General JAMES SPEED, Chairman of the Committee in the Kentucky Republican State Convention at Frankfort, Wednesday, and by that body unanimously adopted:

The Republican Party of Kentucky, in Convention assembled, submit for the consideration of their fellow-citizens the following resolutions as embodying their views of the political principles, and some of the measures of legislation that are best calculated to promote the peace and prosperity of all the citizens of the State:

I. A State Convention should be called for the purpose of making such amendments to the Constitution of Kentucky as experience and events have shown to be necessary.

II. We are in favor of, and most cordially invite immigration to our State. Kentucky needs immigration, that its vast agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources may be developed. To this end the people of Kentucky should give immigrants a hearty welcome, and by legislation and otherwise assure them that they will be secure in their lives, liberty and property, free to express their political and religious opinions. We favor the largest individual liberty, secured by impartial laws efficiently enforced.

III. We arraign the so-called Democratic Party of Kentucky because of its unjust and timid policy through the Legislature, composed almost exclusively of members of that party; it is culpable alike for its action and non-action.

1. It persistently refused to pass any efficient law for the suppression of that form of lawlessness known as Kukluxism which notoriously prevailed in many parts of the State, intimidating and murdering peaceful citizens; defying the officers of the law; overawing the Courts, and boldly invading the capital while the General Assembly was in session.

2. No man's life, liberty or property is or can be secure without the right to complain and be heard before the public tribunals of the country, and yet the Kentucky Legislature stubbornly refused to pass a law giving equal rights in this regard before and in the Courts to our colored fellow-citizens. We denounce the denial of this equal right before the law as unchristian and unworthy the age in which we live.

3. It has largely increased the public debt and wasted the public money.

4. It has so shaped the legislation of the State as to turn the tide of immigration and capital from this to other States, and so pandered to the passions incident to the late civil war as to keep alive a spirit of sectionalism and place the people of Kentucky in an attitude of hostility to the inevitable results of the war.

5. It has unjustly discriminated against the colored population by exempting from sale for debt the homesteads of white persons only.

6. It failed to perform the high and solemn duty of a Government in not making adequate provision for the education of all the children of the State.

7. The platform of the late Democratic Convention promises no change of policy by that party.

IV. We trust that every portion of this State will ere long be traversed by railroads, thereby securing to the people of each locality easy and cheap communication with every part of the country. Enterprise and capital should, by liberal and prudent legislation, be invited to the accomplishment of works of internal improvement; and all legislation tending to make stronger and perpetuate existing railroad monopolies, absorbing the capital of the State, and controlling its politics, or a denial to any portion of the State of equal railroad facilities with any other should not be tolerated, because it is detrimental to the best interests of the State and unjust. And we condemn the Kentucky Legislature for its persistent refusal to adopt and act upon this principle.

V. Acquiescence in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and their enforcement by equal, just and impartial laws in all parts of the country are essential to our peace and prosperity, and to the perpetuity of republican institutions. The attempt of the so-called Democracy of Kentucky to prevent the enforcement of the provisions of those amendments is revolutionary in character, hostile to the peace of the State and nation, and perilous to republican institutions.

VI. With charity for all; with malice toward none; with a firm determination to pursue the right, as God gives us to see the right, we are in favor of universal amnesty to all of our fellow-citizens, of every State, who are laboring under disabilities by reason of their participation in the late rebellion. We earnestly desire the restoration of friendly relations with the people of our sister States lately in arms against the national authority, and earnestly wish for them all the blessings and prosperity to be enjoyed under a republican form of government.

VII. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the just constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of National, State and individual welfare. But the Constitution and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States, are the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

VIII. It is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy, and no more revenue ought to be raised than is necessary to fulfill the obligations, maintain the honor and defray the legitimate expenses of the Government, including, through the payment of pensions to our patriotic soldiers and sailors, their widows and children, and for the gradual but certain extinguishment, in good faith, of the debt created in the suppression of the late rebellion.

IX. We are in favor of a further reduction of the tariff and internal revenue taxes, whenever it can be done consistently with the maintenance of the national credit. We are in favor of correcting every practical irregularity and inequality and improving the present mode of raising revenue as experience may, from time to time, show to be necessary and proper. We are, however, opposed to the system of direct taxation which our opponents suggest, but have not the courage to designate or explain.

X. The prospect of an early adjustment of our difficulties with Great Britain upon terms honorable to both countries; the increased vigor to be seen in the Treasury Department, whereby the revenues of the country have been greatly increased, the reduction of internal revenue and tariff taxes, the diminution of the national debt, at the average rate of $8,000,000 per month during the Administration of Gen. GRANT, the increased value of the national currency, having been brought twenty per cent. nearer a specie standard; the overthrow of corrupt Rings which existed in the revenue system under the last Administration; the managing action of a more humane and less expensive Indian policy, are all results for which the country owes a debt of gratitude to the present Federal Administration.

A resolution was also adopted condemning the refusal of the Legislature to charter the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, and expressing approval of the action of the National House of Representatives authorizing the Cincinnati trustees to build a road from their city to Chattanooga, if the Kentucky Legislature persists in its refusal of a charter.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Their True Course in the Present Crisis of the Country—The Constitution As It Is—A Letter from John Quincy Adams.

The following letter from JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, late the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, to a citizen of Missouri, has been given to the world through the columns of the St. Louis *Republican*:

QUINCY, May 6, 1871.

A. Warren Kelsey, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from you inclosing two extracts from newspapers upon which you request my criticism; and I infer from your letter that you wish to learn my opinion upon the public questions discussed in those articles.

You are quite welcome to know them if you are willing to accept them as simply the speculation of an individual. I represent nobody, and do not boast a following in the world; nor do I know that my notions are shared by any considerable portion of any party.

The people of the United States feel instinctively that they are going wrong, but they are told that it will be dangerous to retrace their steps. They know that the path upon which they have entered is beset with pitfalls; but even a bad pass is better than the precipice. The sweep of reaction is stayed by the dread of revolution. The policy of shrewd Democrats and the duty of good citizens is to dispel this apprehension, no matter how foolish it may seem to them. Short of honor and good faith no sacrifice should be deemed too severe which would suffice to lay that haunting spectre. For that reason I deplore the halting, hesitating step with which the Democracy is sneaking up to its inevitable position. For this cause I share your regret at the studious ambiguity which seems to search for a sally-port through which to dodge its destiny. And while I better like the spirit, I equally condemn the policy of those who openly proclaim their purpose of revolution. Such indications of sentiment annoy me, simply because they prolong a situation fraught with great danger to the dearest interests of us all. The dominant party can retain a power which has grown too great for the public welfare only by an indefinite extension of the unconstitutional powers of the civil war. The Republican organization can rally to no cry but a slogan and conquer under no standard but a spear. That party needs strife to insure its success, but good feeling is necessary for good government.

Now the hostility to the Fifteenth Amendment is at the stock in trade of the fomentors of strife; is worth gratifying at the risk of permanent injunction? The South is galled today not by the presence of that amendment to the Constitution, but by the utter absence of the Constitution itself. They feel a Congress which assaults them, but they find no Constitution to protect them. Is it not silly, then, to squabble about an amendment which would cease to be obnoxious if it was not detached from its context?

It is quibbling upon a technicality of law and relinquishing the substance of liberty. The Constitution was struck down by the assault upon Sumter, as all constitutions must necessarily fall before the face of the supreme arbitrament of war. It can never be lifted up while war is flagrant. The people will never resign the attitude of hostile vigilance, which is the real significance of the present Administration, until they know that no one of their war trophies is longer disputed. Then they will gladly resume the habits which they love and the good nature which they repress. What then is the meaning of the grotesque contortions of those who profess a fondness for camels and yet strain so fantastically at this gnat? For the essence of all democracy is equality—nothing but the equality of all men before the law. Equal and exact justice to every man, and each to share in the government of all. That is the only genuine democratic doctrine. But who dares face an intelligent people with that testimony upon his lips, and denounce a measure which is too democratic for Democrats only because the enfranchised are black? Surely the Northern Democracy should not be forced into such stupidities by the conscientious scruples of their Southern brethren. Deference is doubtless due to their constitutional qualms, and yet some leniency toward revolutionary processes of amendment might be reasonably expected from supporters of secession. If we can condone the fault, is it too much to ask paroled prisoners of war to pardon it?

No! You have given our cry, "Universal amnesty and universal suffrage." I would only add the constitutional Union of the States. For the old Constitution is just as good as ever it was, for South as well as North, in spite of the marks of the mailed hand which must remain upon it for a warning to those that come after us. There is nothing in it now which is not perfectly compatible with the happiness, welfare, and liberty of all the people of all the States. It is only the administration that is at fault, it is the interpretation which is violent. Do you imagine that Thomas JEFFERSON, do you think that JAMES MADISON would say that their old organic frame permits a protective tariff or paper money; authorizes national banks or Presidential diplomacy; countenances military tribunals, centralization, and the crowning and perfect infamy of the Kuklux bill?

It never was the Constitution which invaded or conquered a State, it is not the Constitution which oppresses the States. It was war—civil war. Close the war, and you restore self-government to the people of the States. If they cannot secure their own peace and happiness, let us look around next year, not for the next President, but for the first dictator.

Now, if you or any other man doubt the soundness of my judgment in this matter, all I ask is a true Democratic Administration and you shall see it for yourself. Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

THE COLORED VOTERS.

Exciting Meeting at Morning Star Hall—Tammany Tricks Exposed and Denounced.

An indignation meeting was held last evening at Morning Star Hall by the colored citizens, to protest against the formation of a colored regiment under the auspices of BILL TWEED and other members of the Ring. Mr. EDWARD W. CROSBY, Jr., presiding. Mr. CROSBY said he hoped that it would never be said that a difference of opinion existed among black men as to whom they should support and uphold in the political world. Have not the men who have done so much for us been entirely Republicans, and when did the Democratic Party ever do anything for our elevation? Rev. C. W. DENNISON, of Washington, D. C., the associate editor with FRED DOUGLASS, said that the attempts of the Tammany politicians reminded him of the old saying in HOMER, "Never trust the Greeks, when they come bearing gifts." This was certainly the time to be on guard against the wiles of the Democracy. In the last election at Washington, not one Democratic negro had been found, and he hoped that the same might be said of New-York.

Rev. JOHN B. GIVENS, of the Congressional Canvass Committee in the States of Virginia and North Carolina, said that he did not believe it possible there could be negroes willing to sell themselves for a uniform and a gun; they must be very low if such was the case, for before the war a healthy black man brought $1,500, and at this rate a hundred might be bought for that sum. But these men could not be called negroes—they must be niggers. The following were carried with hardly a dissenting voice:

Whereas, It has been represented to this meeting that certain organizations, as well as individuals, have been receiving the patronage from the Democrats, with a view of working on their grateful feelings to assist in bringing us over to the Democratic Party; therefore be it

Resolved, That we still, with grateful spirit, as a people, remember a party that has ever espoused our cause at the risk of life and at the point of the bayonet for America's greatest boon—freedom.

Resolved, That we believe these individuals are few, and, like the organization, totally devoid of influence and respect from a majority of the colored citizens of New-York.

Resolved, That, by our support of Gen. GRANT and his Administration, we can assure the Republican Party of our entire appreciation of the position we now hold as citizens.

Resolved, That the attempt to cajole and bribe a portion of the colored voters of this City to support Tammany Hall, or bring about an affiliation with that organization, would prove to us as calamitous and disgraceful as would be a copartnership with the Southern Kuklux.

Resolved, That in our opinion this attempt to seduce us from our convictions as to who are really our friends should meet with our supreme contempt, and that we should despise alike those who give and those who receive aid for that end.

Rev. WM. T. BUTLER then read a letter from the Major of the regiment, saying that he would resign his commission; and while making some charges as to the reason for the formation of the organization, was interrupted by Col. TAYLOR. The meeting then became greatly disorganized, and finding it impossible to proceed, Mr. BUTLER sat down. His friend shouted out for the immediate electment of the offending parties; but it was concluded advisable to adjourn the meeting, which was consequently done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fifteenth District Republican Association.

Last evening the regular weekly meeting of the Fifteenth District Republican Association held at KROMM'S Hall, No. 246 West Thirty-third-street, Mr. HENRY LAPAUGH presiding, Col. WM. B. AVERY Secretary, was largely attended. Addresses were delivered by Col. DUGANNE on the importance of a union between the Germans and the Union Republican Party, in order to overthrow the Tammany oligarchy; Hon. HOWARD A. WHITFIELD, formerly of Maryland, a strong Grant man, Dr. WM. J. STEWART, Mr. WM. SUTHERLAND and others.

The organization of this district will be proceeded with next week.

Sixteenth Assembly District Grant Club.

The Grant Club of the Sixteenth Assembly District met last evening at head-quarters, No. 200 Third-avenue, ISAAC H. BAILEY, the President, in the chair. There was a full attendance. Mr. BAILEY addressed the meeting, stating that the re-enrollment would soon take place, and he hoped all the Republicans of the district would attend and be placed on the rolls. Capt. CREGAN followed in a similar strain, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Cornell Memorial Church—Laying the Corner-Stone.

Yesterday afternoon the corner-stone of the Cornell Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, on Seventy-sixth-street, near Second-avenue, was laid. A description of the intended building has already appeared in these columns. There was a large attendance, and about 500 Sunday-school children were present. The proceedings were regarded with considerable interest, and a procession was formed, bearing flags and banners.

Mr. A. V. STOUT, presided. At appropriate intervals between the exercises, hymns were sung by the children. Mr. STOUT made an address, saying that it did his heart good to see so many children present. Rev. D. DE VINNE invoked the Divine blessing on the institution and on the children and their parents. A scripture lesson was then read by Rev. S. D. BROWN, after which an address was delivered by Rev. DR. ANDREWS, who compared the present state of the Christian world with the state of society as it existed in Rome over eighteen hundred years ago.

Bishop JANES next delivered an address, and observed that the building would be erected by money contributed by those who had worked hard for it, and they were therefore engaged in a humane and holy exercise which was calculated to bring out the best feelings of the heart. How many children in this City needed a Sabbath home. The exercise of giving and struggling for this purpose educated the heart. A collection was then taken up which amounted to upwards of $500. Mr. STOUT stated that Mr. KILPATRICK had given a portion of the land and had contributed several thousands of dollars. The ministers, followed by the congregation then proceeded to the front of the edifice, where Bishop JANES proceeded to lay the stone, appropriate prayers being offered up. The Bishop remarked that the laying of the stone was but the commencement of the enterprise, and on the adjoining lots before long a large church would be erected. Inside the stone was placed a tin box, containing a Bible, the Methodist Church Discipline, the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, a list of officers and other documents. The proceedings terminated with the doxology. It is estimated that the ground and future structure will cost over $60,000; one-half of which will be contributed by the local society of the Seventy-seventh-street and Second-avenue Mission, and the other half by the New-York City Sunday School Missionary Society.

A Holiday at the House of Refuge.

Yesterday afternoon was made the occasion of a very pleasant event at the House of Refuge at Randall's Island, by the visit of the venerable JAMES W. GERARD, formerly one of its managers, and one of the most active in 1847 in the establishment of the institution. Mr. GERARD was received by the officers of the House, and after an inspection of the institution, which is a realization of his early dreams, the inmates were assembled in the chapel, and all present were delightfully entertained by an extempore lecture from Mr. GERARD on "Volcanoes and Earthquakes," admirably suited to the comprehension of the children.

The occasion was also enlivened by the music of a brass band, composed of the inmates of the House, and the singing of a number of ballads by the children with much animation and feeling. Mr. J. C. JONES, the Superintendent, conducted the services, and Miss L. V. STOCKWELL presided at the piano. Among the gentlemen present were O. S. STRONG, President of the Society; Col. ANDREW WARNER, Secretary; Mr. JAMES N. HALSTEAD, and N. D. HURDEN, Managers. The regulations of the House were suspended for the nonce, and the day was made a holiday.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Music at Central Park today, commencing at 3½ P. M.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER visited the Produce Exchange, yesterday, escorted by Mr. FRANK MAILTON, of the firm of WOODRUFF, ROBINSON & CO. There was a general clasping of hands when the reverend gentleman was recognized.

A small boat, with five men, named Thos. Grimpy, Thos. Jordan, John and Morris Vantine and Thos. Ward, while passing through Hell Gate caught, Thursday, at 7 P. M. They were rescued by W. E. BROWN, ship-news collector for the Associated Press, and Mr. GEO. MACKAY, and taken ashore at Astoria. JOHN VANTINE was so exhausted that medical aid was called, and he was afterward sent home to Forty-second-street, New-York.

Hon. ABRAM LENT, late Senator of the district now misrepresented by MICHAEL NORTON, leaves today by the *City of Paris* for a tour through Europe. He will be absent about three months, and during that time will visit many of the localities made memorable last year by the war of last year. He will return in ample time to give the Republican Party the benefit of his services, as usual, in the campaign next Fall.

President HENRY SMITH yesterday transferred Capt. JEREMIAH PETTY from the Twenty-fifth Precinct, or Broadway Squad, to the Fifth, and Capt. JOHN WILLIAMSON from the Fifth to the Twenty-fifth. This change puts Capt. PETTY back where he was for several years under Superintendent KENNEDY, and where he acquired his reputation of being one of the most efficient Precinct Officers in the Police Department.

At Police trials, yesterday, the case of Patrolman MICHAEL POWELL, Eighteenth Precinct, charged with drunkenness on duty, was referred to the Board, with a recommendation that he be dismissed. A complaint against Patrolman ISAAC COWLEY, Twenty-first Precinct, charging that he rode on a Third-avenue car and refused to pay his fare, was referred to the Board.

On the 5th inst. the Board of Health addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, asking that the buildings on Governor's Island, known as "Rotten Row," be removed. Yesterday Mayor HALL received a letter from the Secretary of War, stating that orders had already been given for the removal of the buildings and the erection of new ones.

In the Fay contested will case before Surrogate HUTCHINGS, yesterday, two witnesses were examined on immaterial points, when the proponents rested on their rebutting evidence. The case was then adjourned to Wednesday next, when an hour will be devoted to the taking of testimony and the trial, except the final argument, closed.

Detective JUDGE, of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, on Thursday night, made a descent on the disorderly houses Nos. 142 and 148 Hester-street, No. 66 Elizabeth-street, and captured the proprietors and several inmates. The latter were sent to the Island yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, for one month's service in the workhouse.

At a meeting of the Excelsior Literary Association, at their rooms No. 44 Charlton-street, Thursday, the following officers were elected: John W. Sheehan, President; Charles E. J. McKinnon, Secretary; Michael J. Feeley, Treasurer, and Wm. S. Brophy, Editor and Librarian.

EMMA BECKER and FRANK BECKER, of No. 66 Elizabeth-street; ERNEST TASTO, of No. 148 Hester-street, and MICHAEL HOFFLISH, of No. 142 Hester-street, were each fined in $1,000 bail for riot, by Justice DOWLING, yesterday, on the charge of keeping disorderly houses.

THOMAS CLARK, of No. 1 Hubert-street, on Thursday night, cut a piece out of the face of his wife, ELLEN, with a pen-knife, during a fit of passion, and was yesterday committed for trial by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, on the charge of felonious assault.

The Neptune Club has elected the following officers: President, Walter S. Lawrence; Vice-President, John Taylor; Secretary, Charles Riley; Treasurer, Lawrence R. Fitzgerald; Auditors, Alex. McGarren, Benjamin F. Brady.

WM. SPITZEN and DAVID LICHTERSTADT, bankrupts, charged with fraudulently disposing of their property, were held for examination, yesterday, by United States Commissioner OSBORNE, in default of $5,000 bail.

JAMES STEPHENS and JOHN FLAHERTY, who claim to have recently arrived from Liverpool, were yesterday sent by Judge BEDFORD, in the Court of General Sessions, to five years' imprisonment for burglary.

The second annual regatta of the Manhattan Yacht Club takes place next Wednesday. The steamer *Fort Lee* has been chartered to accommodate those who may desire to witness the race.

Recent explorations of the Holy Land will be spoken of by Rev. HOWLAND CROSBY, at his church, to-morrow evening. He will speak particularly of the "Moabite's Stone."

The little ship *City of Ragusa* cleared, yesterday, for her voyage across the Atlantic. She carries two men and a dog, whose bark is on the sea.

The remains of a headless infant were found, yesterday, in rear of No. 451 Washington-street, and sent to the Morgue.

The Manhattan Club will choose sides for a one-innings game, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, on their grounds at Hoboken.

BROOKLYN.

There are a couple of German confidence men doing a thriving business around the city, in their special line. On Tuesday, they swindled Mrs. SCHMIDT, keeper of a beer-saloon, out of $80 in greenbacks, and yesterday they played the same game on WM. LEENFELDNER, a resident of East New-York, to the tune of $130. The Police are after them.

NICHOLAS SEITZ and SEBASTIN SCHNADERBARR, brewers in the Eastern Division, made false entries in the Government books to the extent of $1,700 each, which fact being discovered yesterday, by United States Assessor JOURDAN, they made good the omission, in preference to going to jail.

The Treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association reports that of the $100,000 required for the erection of the proposed new Home for the Association, $75,000 have already been pledged by responsible parties.

The Health Committee of the Common Council has dismissed the charge of cruelty to animals, brought by Mr. BERGH against the keepers of certain cattle-pens in the Eastern District.

The body of an unknown man, about fifty years of age, was found floating in the river at the foot of Hamilton-avenue, yesterday.

LONG ISLAND.

Some few months since a boy was born at Greenport, which at the least presents a curious appearance. Where the legs and arms should be are short stumps, ending in a kind of flap, which, with a little imagination, could be taken for the arms or fins of a marine monster. The little "what is it" is healthy, and seems to be endowed with extraordinary intelligence for a child of its age.

Three large factories are now under way at Breslau—a shoe factory, 36 by 100, three stories; a brass-finishing shop, 40 by 85, three stories; and a shirt and collar factory, 35 by 100. These factories will give employment to at least 500 persons.

SIDNEY S. OVERTON, of Patchogue, has been appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the towns of Brookhaven, Islip, Smithtown and Huntington, by Collector JAMES FREELAND, under the act consolidating the districts.

The will of CATHARINE CONNOLLY, the servant who died at the Eagle Hotel, Patchogue, last Winter, leaving some $1,200 or $1,300, was admitted to probate by Surrogate REID, of Suffolk County, last week. The money was left to her sister in Ireland.

Owing to the Methodist troubles at Rockville Centre, a large part of the old congregation attend the new Baptist chapel at that place, which they are now occupying, although not quite completed. It is to be finished by June 1.

NEW-JERSEY.

A whirlwind occurred on Broad-street, Newark, yesterday, opposite the Parade Ground. A column of air and dust thirty feet in diameter, and several hundred feet in height, as measured by the spire of the Presbyterian Church near which it occurred, was formed, and lasted for fifteen minutes. Stones weighing several pounds were drawn into the vortex.

The family of a Mr. SEARING, at Morristown, was poisoned on Wednesday evening, by eating some meat which had been prepared by a lady whose hands were discolored with Paris green. Three of the members of the family were taken dangerously ill after dinner, but were saved by a prompt use of emetics. A piece of the meat, eaten by a pet cat, caused its death almost instantly.

Detective DOYLE, of Jersey City, yesterday arrested Jeff. COLLINS in New-York, on a charge of stabbing a man named HUGHES on the day of the last charter election in Jersey City. He refused to return to his own State without a requisition from the Governor. Judge HOGAN committed him to await this document. HUGHES is still in the City Hospital.

On Thursday evening a defective switch caused a locomotive and several freight cars to run off the track of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, at Plainfield. The locomotive and two of the cars were rendered temporarily useless, and were removed to the depot at Jersey City, yesterday, for repairs. No person was hurt.

The jury in the case of WILLIAM TREADWELL, on trial in the United States Court at Trenton, charged with passing a counterfeit $20 bill in Jersey City, failed to agree yesterday, and were discharged.

The infamous establishment known as the "Cock-pit," in Jersey City, the theatre of many prize-fights and cocking-mains, is being demolished, and will be converted into a more respectable resort than heretofore.

A warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of Justice PRICE, of Elizabeth, on a charge of assaulting a respectable colored man, named PARIS DOUGLASS, who called at his office to settle an execution.

JOHN HOPPER was last evening arrested in Jersey City, on a warrant from Justice MILLS, charging him with having forged a note for $70 in the name of FRED. W. PAYNE, of No. 246 Newark-avenue.

The new driving park, which is being laid out by the Union and Middlesex Counties Mutual Agricultural Association, will be completed by the 10th of June, when an inaugural trot is expected to take place.

A new site for a Home for Friendless Children, in Jersey City, has been secured on the Heights, by the managers, at a cost of $12,000. The owner, A Mr. DE MOTTE, abated $100 a lot in his price, in lieu of a donation.

Yesterday afternoon, JOHN WINDLAR, a Jersey City tailor, was arrested for stabbing his seamstress with a pair of scissors in the breast, while he was under the influence of liquor. The wound is not considered serious.

The woods known as the "Pines" along the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, in Burlington County, are on fire, and have been burning near Pemberton and above Mount Holly for two days.

The Jersey City Superintendent of Outdoor Relief yesterday furnished provisions to 140 poor families. This is a weekly charity presented by the city.

On Thursday a seal ten feet in length, and weighing 500 pounds, was captured a short distance below Burlington, in the Delaware River.

The Jersey City Superintendent of Public Schools reports the number of scholars on register as 8,400, and the average daily attendance 7,900.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—Major N. Michler, upon being relieved on the 1st of June by Major O. E. Babcock, of the charge of public grounds and buildings in this District, will proceed to the Military Division of the Pacific, where he will relieve Major N. BOWEN as engineer officer on the staff of Major-Gen. Schofield. Major Bowen will report for duty with the Board of Engineers for fortifications upon the Pacific Coast in San Francisco. Capt. J. WILLIAMS is ordered to the command of the naval station at Mound City. Chief Engineer Thomas Williamson is detached from the North Atlantic fleet, and placed on sick leave.

Lieut.-Col. C. G. McCawley ordered from the Boston to the Washington, D. C., Barracks; Capt. Chas. Heywood, from Washington, D. C., to Pensacola. Capt. John Schermerhorn retired on the 16th inst.; First Lieut. W. B. Murray dismissed on the 16th inst.; First Lieut. E. C. Saltmarsh ordered home to await decision in his case from the Department Court-martial.

[Advertisement.

Tranquility of mind is something greatly to be desired. The man to whom tranquility of mind is a stranger never got under one of KNOX'S Hats. There is nothing so conducive to said tranquility as one of the superb titles to be had at the store of the great hatter, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. Get under one quickly, and be happy.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Anglia	May 20.	New-York..Glasgow.
Main	May 20.	New-York..Bremen.
Calabria	May 20.	New-York..Liverpool.
Lafayette	May 20.	New-York..Havre.
Queen	May 20.	New-York..Liverpool.
City of Paris	May 20.	New-York..Liverpool.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Paris*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters on Pier No. 45 North River until 1½ P. M.—For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Calvin*, at 12 M.—For France, via Havre and Brest, by the *Lafayette*, at — A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Postfree	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
Sound	5 A. M.
and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.
East, via New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship North America, from Rio Janeiro—Hiram F. Ward and family, Gen. Jose Antonio Peres, Mrs. Emma L. Warner, Elias Fausto, Pachico Jordas, Mrs. Anna McCord and 4 children, Miss Mary E. Keep, Wm. F. Rowland, Manuel A. De Lillis, Chas. T. Theraetz, United States Consul, Mrs. Michael Murphy and family, Mrs. Frank O'Donnell and family, P. Murphy, Mrs. Margaret Cohen and daughter, Patrick Basle and family, Mrs. Norton and family. From Pernambuco—Wm. H. McGrath, Nicholas Hartey and son. From Bahia—Joaquim Lanes Andrade and child, F. De L. Rodriques, J. M. De Amaral and daughter, Frank Moran, Thomas M. Pond, Samuel Bibas. From St. Thomas—Mrs. Elisabeth Brady, Thomas Hutchinson, John L. Wilson and lady, A. L. Washburne, Mrs. Rebecca Hoheb and 2 daughters, Francis Villa, Miss Rose Hutchinson, Jose M. Coronardo and son, Edward T. Merrill, John Berryman, William Clark and son, William Ashbumer, Louis M. Lopez.

In steam-ship City of Merida, from Havana.—Harry Alexandre, Wm. Thompson, H. Hayley, W. Rosburg, P. M. Sarid, C. B. Kenyon, D. Baldwin, G. C. Remey, U. S. N.; P. H. Cooper, U. S. N.; M. L. Oliver, J. de Larrazabal, wife and child, John Dyer, Henry Adams, J. Daguast, J. Vegas, J. Hartman and son, Mr. Bretaman, Alfred Fox, W. Ellis, R. Leitch, H. A. Bartlett, U. S. N.; E. A. Fuertes, M. Arjona, J. Kinsman, J. Kinsman, Jr., R. Kinsman, G. Richards, F. Dery, T. James, R. Rodrigues, M. Rionda, Mrs. E. Hernandez, 2 children and servant, E. Pouvert, Jr., wife, 2 children and nurse, Louis Pouvert, Mrs. B. M. Garbeille, A. Jova, S. Jiminez, E. E. Carrello and wife, F. W. B. Ritter, C. A. Huber, A. M. Thulion, J. Vila, wife and child, A. Stephens, T. Bordon, Mrs. P. R. de Casanova and servant, G. de la Roza, F. Rionda, Ida F. Haviland, Mrs. L. Terry, U. Borremann, J. Fowler, J. Jova, Mrs. Emily Brod, Jos. Richards, Paula Fernandez, F. S. Dois, wife and 2 daughters.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana.—Mrs. Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, Miss Vinton, Mr. Vinton, Dr. and Mrs. Kirkwood, J. R. Toscano and lady, Wm. H. Hoss and Son, John Vandewater, Wm. Joel, Henry W. Baily, Rev. Mr. Galvin and wife, Dr. T. J. Gardner, Mrs. Gifford and maid, E. A. Jones, Miss Jones, John R. Bacon, Levis F. Cleaveland, Mrs. Davis, Miss Davis, J. J. Lachenn, L. Timony, J. R. Brown, Gabriel Taura, H. Arnold, Alvarez, G. Martinez, Mr. Hopcock, Miss Hopcock, Mr. Minor, A. B. Andrews and wife, Mrs. Morales, Miss Mordies, Mrs. Wann, Miss Wann, Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. E. Redowich, and daughter, Miss M. J. Pedros, Miss De Thier, J. D. Blanchard, P. M. Baily, Mr. Diaz, Miss Diaz, S. Hays, A. Ortz, Miss Jennie Berger, J. Nunez, M. Nunez, G. W. Hopper, Majolly, A. Garcia, F. Miranda, G. Watson, F. Herwich and family, G. Morejon, A. Morejon, J. Pons, R. C. Cassard.

MAY 19—*In steam-ship Australia, from Glasgow.*—Rev. A. E. Shears, Mrs. Shears, Miss P. E. Shears, Miss Mary A. Shears, Mrs. Adams, Andrew Adams, Thos. Adams, Mrs. Adams, Robt. Cairncross, John G. Thompson, Herbert Rogerson, Hon. Wilfred Brougham, Wm. Roberts, Miss Roberts, Christopher L. Peterson.

MAY 19—*In steam-ship Assyria from Glasgow.*—Rev. C. Bennett and wife, Rev. O. D. Dickerson, Wm. Watt, J. H. Campbell, Mrs. O'Brien and 6 children, Miss Nugent, Mrs. Bagley.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:39 | Sun sets....7:15 | Moon sets....8:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...3:33 | Gov. Island..9:12 | Hell Gate..10:34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, May 19.

Cleared.

Steam-ships **Anglia**, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Lafayette, (Fr.,) Rossean, Havre, George Mackenzie; Mayflower, Fuits, Philadelphia, J. Hand; George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Anthracite, Shropshire, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick.

Ships Ysidora Rionda, (Br.,) Plummer, Portland, Miller & Houghton; Bridgewater, Sisson, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Robert Peel, Larrabee, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Minturn & Co.; Aurora, (Br.,) Crosby, Rotterdam, James W. Elwell & Co.; Charles, (Belg.,) Lechere, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Carnarvonshire, (Br.,) Davis, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Castello, (Italian,) Monte, Gloucester, Funch, Edye & Co.; Braato, (Nor.,) Nielsen, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nazzarina, (Italian,) Lauro, Gallipoli and Ancona, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brigs Fortunata, (Br.,) Trobbis, Queenstown or Falmouth, G. F. Bulley; Naverino, Wyman, Salonica and Smyrna, Miller & Houghton; Annie Ingram, Oxner, Vera Cruz, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Winfield, Miller, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Napier, (Br.,) Dodd, Sidney, C. B., C. B. Swain & Co.; Gilmor Meredith, Ayres, New-Bedford, S. C. Loud & Co.; Johanna, McCarty, Rio Janeiro, Jno. Swan; Gem, Neal, Barbadoes, D. Trowbridge & Co.

Schrs. Eliza P. Beard, (Br.,) Price, St. John, N. B., Renou & Parker; Ben. Davis, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Franconia, Jarvis, Philadelphia, Miller & Houghton; Fashion, Deane, Providence; Crusade, Davis, Hartford; City of Saguas, (Br.,) Jago, Liverpool. H. Price; Silver Star, Smith, Maranahan and a market, B. J. Wemberg; J. J. Clark, Lee, Eleuthera, Jas. Douglass, Milanta, (Br.,) McBurnie, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Scotia's Queen, (Br.,) Flinn, Pictou, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Rio, Donovan, Shuiee, Snow & Burgess; Georgia, Orcutt, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Penobscot, Coombs, Philadelphia; Abbie Ingalls, Prengulle, Philadelphia; J. K. Lawrence, Torrey, Philadelphia; Aleyone, Davis, Philadelphia; Emerald, Dolastro, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship **North America**, Slocum, Rio Janeiro April 25, Bahia 26th, Pernambuco May 1, Para 6th, and St. Thomas 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison. Has had fine weather the